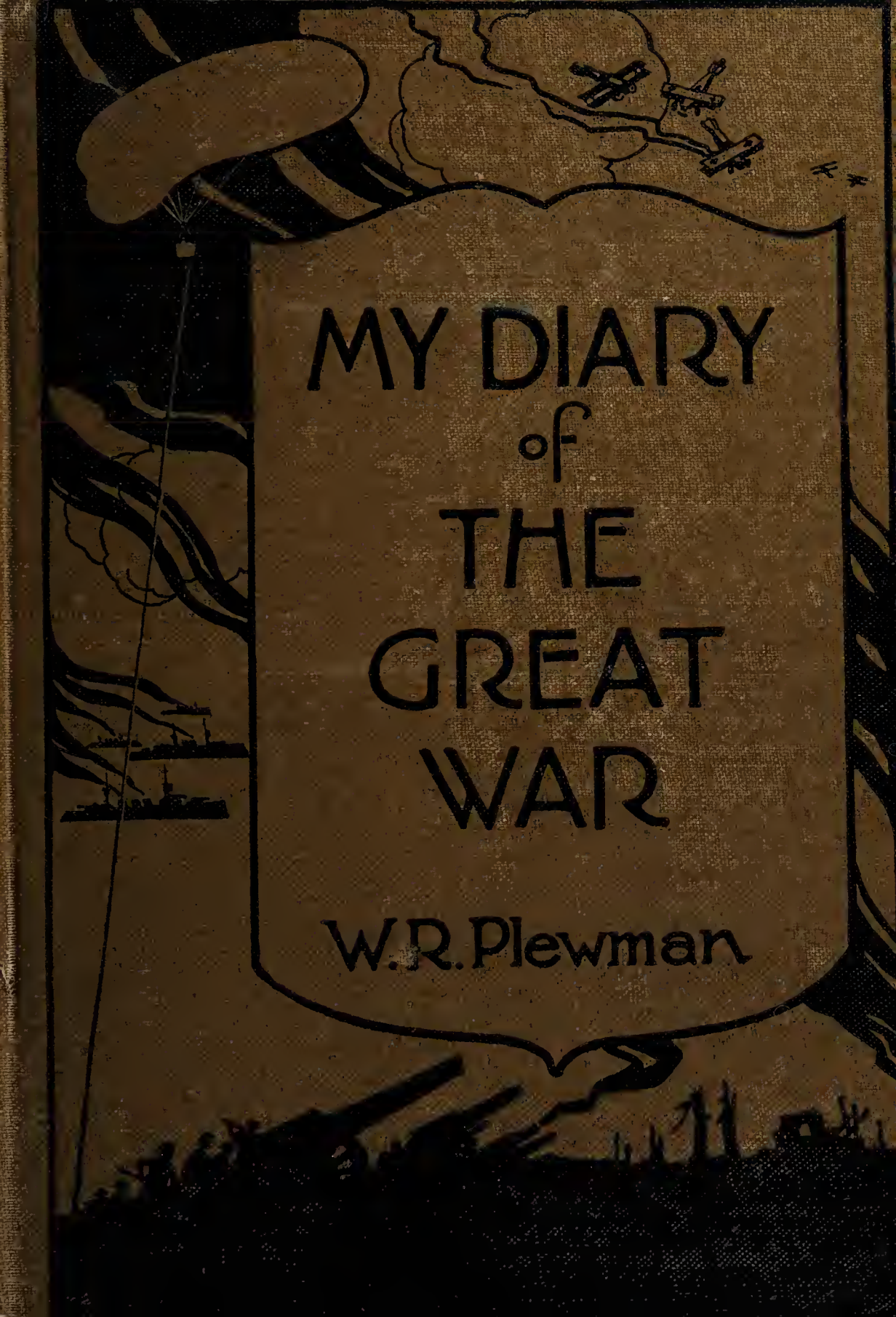
MY DIARY
of
THE
GREAT
WAR
W.R. Plewman

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MY DIARY OF THE GREAT WAR

Dedication

This record of The Great War is dedicated to the memory of Richard Henry Hocken, Lieutenant, who laid down his life for The Cause, on October 10, 1918, north-east of Cambrai.

"He was a very gallant gentleman.."
—H. M. Dawson, Major, "A" Squadron, C.L.H.

MY DIARY

OF

THE GREAT WAR

Being a current History of
the World's Greatest Struggle.

BY

W. R. PLEWMAN

(Writer of The War Reviewed)

THE ONTARIO PRESS, LIMITED
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INTRODUCTION

THE writer submits this book to the public in the hope that it will have the merit:

(1) Of meeting the demand for a simple and compact history of The Great War that brings out the "high spots" and that gives a clear explanation of the various political and military moves of the rival combinations and the crises resulting therefrom;

(2) Of indicating how the news of the fluctuating fortunes of war, sometimes wholly good, sometimes wholly bad, and sometimes mixed, came tumbling in on the consciousness of the fascinated public, and

(3) Of revealing as well as possible the emotions and thoughts of mankind while passing through the greatest of world tragedies.

He feels that if he has succeeded in his endeavor, this modest little volume will fill a niche otherwise vacant in the literature concerning The Great War.

The writer is indebted to The Toronto Daily Star for permission to use the extracts which make up this volume. They form but a small part of the column "The War Reviewed" which the writer prepared as a daily feature of that paper from the day hostilities opened. No changes have been made in the text apart from those essential in condensation. By selecting the most pertinent portions of that current history of the war, a good "bird's eye view" of the struggle is obtained.

The admirable cover design is the work of James Frise.

W. R. PLEWMAN.

Toronto, Dec. 7, 1918.

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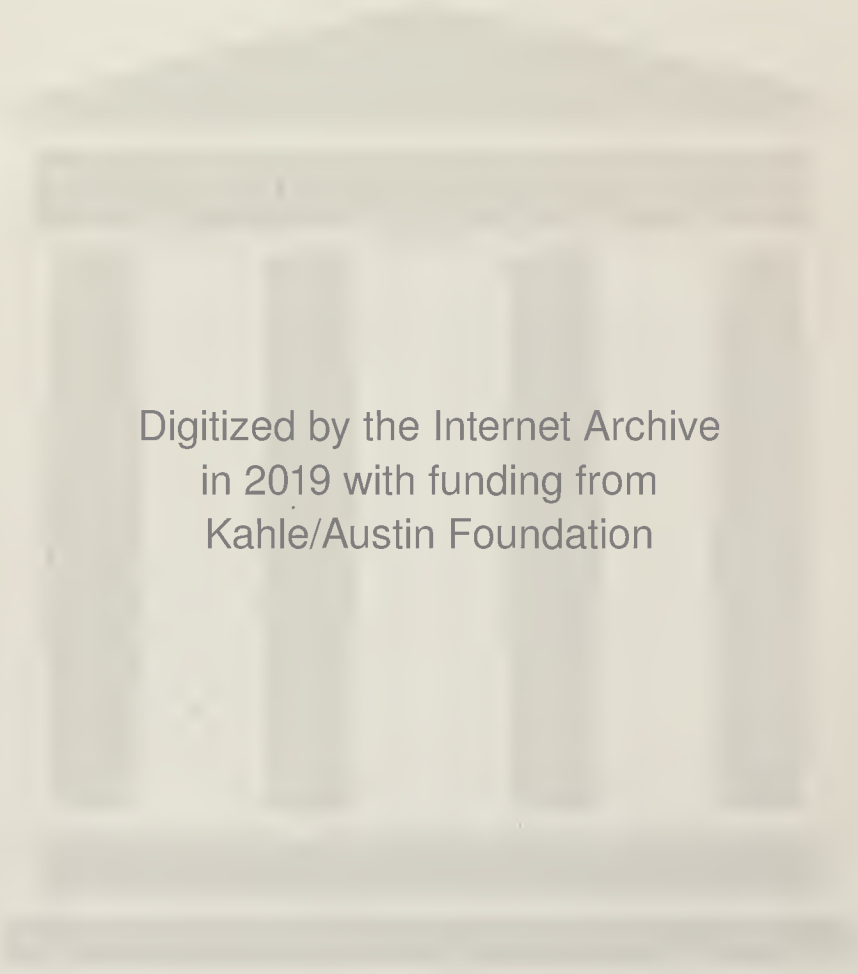

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THE CAUSE OF THE WAR

In a nutshell, the cause of the war was the success of Germany (or Prussia) since 1864 in three successive wars of spoliation against Denmark, Austria and France, which led her people to believe that war was profitable and that they could obtain world power by force of arms. Germany realized that to overthrow Britain and gain supremacy she first must crush France. The opportunity for the attempt was afforded on June 28, 1914, when the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was murdered on Austro-Hungarian soil by a Serbian. Germany knew that if she could persuade Austria-Hungary to make impossible demands on Serbia that Russia, the champion of the Slavs in the Balkans, would rush to the support of Serbia, and that if Germany in turn declared war on Russia, France was bound by treaty to assist Russia. In this way Germany would gain an excuse for destroying France and have a chance of obtaining vantage ground for later operations against Britain. But Germany did not count on Britain entering this war. She believed Britain would not keep her word to protect Belgium against invaders, and that even if she did her military strength could not be developed before the war was won by Germany. And so, to make sure of crushing France before the mighty Russian armies were ready to strike, Germany avoided the French fortresses along her frontier by sending her troops through the neutral territories of Belgium. The Belgian king, being a man of honor, resisted the invasion, and Britain at once acted on her pledge to maintain the independence of Belgium. That explains why on August 4th, 1914, the United Kingdom declared that a state of war existed between Germany and Britain.

My Diary of The Great War

CHAPTER I

1914.

Aug. 4—The European conflict became a world-wide war, in effect, to-day, when the British House of Commons voted $525,000,000 as an emergency fund. That the money is needed to wage hostilities against Germany was known by every member who voted for the appropriation, and it signifies that the people of the United Kingdom have taken up the challenge issued by the war lords of Germany. The action of the Commons is almost tantamount to a declaration of war by an empire with possessions in every ocean and continent.

The next important war news is Germany's declaration of war on Belgium. This news seems to indicate that the German plan of campaign is to avoid the difficult task of breaking through the strong French fortifications parallelling the German frontier between Belgium and Switzerland and to take the easier route through Belgian territory. Germany's action, following Sir Edward Grey's plain intimation yesterday, that Britain would fulfil her obligation to defend Belgium's neutrality and independence, constitutes a direct challenge to Britain to enter the fray, and inevitably must lead to Britain's participation. That the challenge will be accepted was evident from the temper of the British House. It is probable that Belgium would not have dared Germany to do her worst unless she knew she could rely on Britain's guarantee. As Germany can hardly be expected to declare war on Britain until hostile action has been taken against her, the announcement that a state of war exists because of Germany's acts of aggression will probably come from London.

Aug. 5—While mighty fleets and armies are engaged in hostile movements that will alter the whole course of history, an eager world must content itself with meagre news of the situation. Direct cable communication with Germany is severed. The Admiralty admits that a Bri-

tish mine vessel has been destroyed by the Germans. Not only has Italy broken away from the Triple Alliance, but signs that she may take sides against Austria and Germany multiply.

Aug. 6—The success of the Belgians against a superior force of Germans at Liege and Spa is very creditable, and a severe check to the Kaiser's forces. But it is far from conclusive. The loss of 8,000 men killed and wounded, 600 prisoners, and seven field guns is a mere bagatelle in this struggle.

Aug. 10—The British Empire has been at war for a scant week, and much has happened during that time, in spite of the impatience of over-eager people, who want to see this whole issue decided in a jiffy. The speed and precision with which the British forces have prepared for the fray and got into range for action must have amazed their enemies who, since the Boer War and before, have greatly underrated the genius of the British race for war. But it is in regard to the assembling of troops and their despatch to the centre of military operations in Belgium that miracles have been performed. While it actually took fourteen or fifteen days for the Franco-Prussian War to result in battles, engagements of considerable importance have already been fought at Liege and at the Vosges passes leading to South Lorraine, and British troops have assembled, landed at Ostend, and been sent on to the vicinity of Mons within seven days.

Aug. 11—The German army has not shot its bolt; it would be ridiculous to think it had. It has the best disciplined and probably the most efficient, as well as the most powerful, fighting force in the world, and the check at Liege and the temporary evacuation of Mulhausen do not signify that it suddenly has lost its effectiveness.

Aug. 14—The latest despatches say that whereas Brussels was threatened by German patrols on Tuesday, several victories north of Namur on Wednesday and Thursday have made the Belgian capital safe. And more striking still, it is said that "the allies, reinforced, are pushing ahead."

Aug. 18—The official statement of the London War Bureau that the British expeditionary forces are safely

landed on the French shore is taken to mean that the whole army for the Continent has crossed the channel. The presence of German cavalry fifteen miles south-east of Brussels has caused the transference of the Belgian capital to Antwerp. The Uhlans are now in some force west and north of Namur. As the Liege forts may not hold out much longer, Namur may soon be besieged.

Aug. 19—German cavalry patrols have been seen east and northeast of Antwerp. Namur may now be cut off from the Belgian capital.

Aug. 20—If the French official bureau is to be believed, the Germans have secured the initial advantage in the first great battle of the war, a battle that began on Sunday and may continue ten days before it definitely can be said that either side has been victorious. The statement given out in Paris says that "The enemy, finding the routes to the southward strongly held by the French and Belgians, discovered an opening in the north. This may entirely change the strategy on both sides." The forts at Liege were reduced on Monday. Sweeping westward, north of the Meuse, communications between the Belgian capital and the fortress of Namur were quickly severed. Well to the southward the Germans' centre army, instead of continuing towards Stenay, in the direction of Paris, seems to have succeeded in crossing the Meuse directly south of Namur, probably between Dinant and Givet, and hastening northward to have fought a considerable battle at Charleroi, 20 miles west of Namur on the south side of the Sambre River. The Germans have only to whip the allies in Belgium to have the road to Paris fairly open.

Aug. 21—The German army has reached Brussels after six days' continuous marching and fighting. Ten miles towards Brussels were made on Sunday, 10 miles on Tuesday, 12 miles on Wednesday, and 13 miles on Thursday.

Aug. 22—The Germans are not making a prolonged stay in Brussels. One army corps of 50,000 men arrived there on Thursday and marched on towards Ostend, 67 miles northwest. The Germans may win some victories in France and Belgium, but the odds seem to be against them ever returning to their own country as a fighting force. The French army that crowded in between Metz

and Strassburg has been driven out of Lorraine. The Germans seem to have followed it up and to have crossed the French frontier and be threatening Nancy. Further south, however, in Upper Alsace, the French have swept the Germany soldiery over the Rhine. The Serbians have given the Austrians a good drubbing on their northwestern frontier, killing or wounding 25,000 and capturing 10,000. The Russian army is pressing forward along the Austrian and German frontier.

Aug. 24—With East Prussia falling into the hands of the Russians, with Japan at war with Germany and attacking Tsing Tao, and with the allied armies still in their chosen positions and intact, there is no reason to lose confidence. The ultimate result of the war will not be changed, even if the Germans win some early victories.

Aug. 25—Although the fighting in connection with the first great battle of the war has not come to an end, it definitely can be termed a German victory. The outstanding fact is that the allies left their entrenched positions in the expectation of inflicting an overwhelming defeat by a masterly offensive and that they have failed—failed so completely that they are likely to lose hundreds of guns and have many thousands of their men taken prisoners. The Germans claim they have already captured several generals and they are pressing hard on the heels of the retreating French army in the centre of the allies' line. We can hardly expect the rapid shuffling about of armies now in progress to turn the reverse into a general success; the most we can hope for is that the allies will be able to prevent whole armies falling into the hands of the Germans, as happened at Sedan and Metz forty-four years ago. The world is beginning to realize that the German fighting machine is a marvel, and that it will require all the strength of the allies to subdue it. And whatever the cost, the task must be accomplished. Were Germany successful on land, she would make German naval bases at Antwerp and Ostend, and with the five or ten billion dollar indemnity she would exact from her victims, she would proceed to build warships at a rate that even the united British Empire could not equal. The existence of the Empire is at stake in this world struggle.

Aug. 26—Better news to-day. The military situation in France and Belgium is rapidly changing, and while it is still extremely critical, and at the best will remain so for several days to come, it is clear that the allied armies were not overwhelmingly defeated in the first great battle. Nancy has been saved from German attack; a French Army Corps that disgraced itself in the last battle has re-habilitated itself near Luneville, and that town has been taken from the Germans. The successes in Eastern Prussia are important, nearly two-thirds of that province having been overrun. Perhaps Berliners are already beginning to tell one another in awed whispers "The Russians are coming." But while their fears are not without some foundation, it will be two or three months, at the earliest, before the Russian horde can reach Berlin.

Aug. 27—The French official bureau of Tuesday said: "Every Frenchman will deplore the temporary abandonment of portions of Alsace-Lorraine, which we had occupied, and certain parts of the national territory will suffer from events of which they will be the theatre. The ordeal is inevitable. Thus detachments of German cavalry belonging to an unattached division operating on the extreme right have penetrated to Roubaix, six miles north of Lille and the Turcoing district, which are defended only by territorial reservists. In telling to the country the whole truth, the Government and military authorities give the strongest proof of their absolute confidence in victory."

Aug. 28—With German soldiers little more than a hundred miles from Paris on the northeast, and no important fortifications barring the way, the situation in France looks serious. It is to be feared that the allied line along the whole front has been withdrawn a distance of about 25 miles, and that it now extends from Toul to Verdun, to Sedan, to Mezieres, to Hirson, to Le Cateau, to Cambrai, to Arras. Premier Asquith intimated in the Commons to-day that the British, who possibly number 150,000 men, were attacked on Wednesday near Cambrai by five army corps and cavalry, which probably means about 250,000 men.

Aug. 29—The splendid daring and success of the dash made by the British warships past the guns of Heligo-

land should not betray the public into thinking that a great naval victory has been gained. The German light cruisers and the destroyers damaged and sunk are not vessels that go into the battle line.

Aug. 31—The news from the front to-day is vague and disquieting. The Germans have made marvelous progress during the last two weeks, advancing at an average of about eight miles a day, through Belgium and northern France. In five days the allied line, at the point where the British are operating, fell back 55 miles, that being the distance between Mons and St. Quentin. With German armies east, north and west of St. Quentin, where the Germans now claim they have won a great victory, it must be admitted the British army in that district is in a state of great peril.

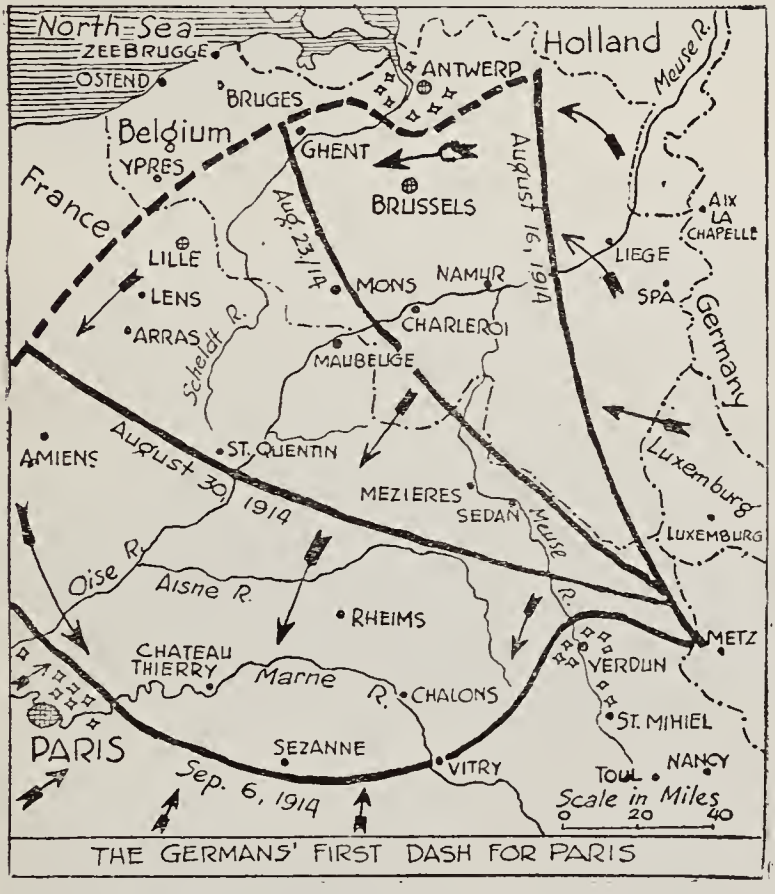
Sept. 1—The best news to hand to-day is that the French and British armies are intact. Their line has been driven back, but their armies are keeping in touch with one another, and have frustrated every German attempt to isolate and destroy them ad seriatim. That is everything, both to the Germans and to the Allies. The investment of Paris will be profitless while the allied armies are "in being." It is a fact not altered by the obligatory nature of the allies' retreat, that if General Joffre had deliberately set about enticing the Germans to a position where a defeat to them would mean the most crushing disaster, he could not have manoeuvred them into better position. Russia is proverbially slow, and the prediction that the Russian armies would not reach Berlin for two or three months, at least, stands. The allies in France must rely on their own strength for some weeks to come. That is why troops from Canada and India should be rushed to the front without needless delays.

Sept. 4—The German army is driving at Paris like a battering-ram. Its apparent purpose is to drive between Paris and Rheims, breaking through the line of the allies and preventing the escape southward and westward of their main armies.

Sept. 7—A battle which has every appearance of being decisive, is now in progress on a line stretching eastward from Paris for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. The allies have assumed the offensive im-

mediately to the east of Paris, and their flanking movement has reached Chateau-Thierry from the southwest. This attack is likely to be pressed home. Paris is safe for the present. Both sides realize that the present general conflict is a life-and-death struggle.

Sept. 8—Military experts profess to be mystified by the abandonment of the German attempt to pass Paris on the west side. It even is said that the flanking movement of the allies immediately to the east of Paris is only a feeler to ascertain the cause of the strange east-



THE FIRST GERMAN DRIVE TO THE MARNE.

This map indicates the uninterrupted German advance on Paris, beginning Sunday, August 16, 1914. The position of the battle front on the three succeeding Sundays is shown. The movement pivoted on Metz and Verdun and the right flank of the Germans advanced 12 miles a day for 21 days. On September 6 the Allies began to advance.

ward swing of the enemy. Instead of the offensive movement of the allies being a "feeler," it is a Herculean effort of men who are seizing their one chance of securing an overwhelming victory and shortening the war by six months.

Sept. 9—The German armies continue to retreat. This is the third day of their retirement, and there is not the slightest reason for doubting that the change from the offensive to the defensive has been forced upon them by the vigorous onslaught made by the whole allied line. This retreat had no place in their strategy.

Sept. 10—It is nonsense to refer to the operations since Sunday as being preliminary to a great battle. The battle still is in progress, and will continue for several days, no matter which way it ultimately goes, but it is a general engagement of the most desperate nature, and the losses already suffered undoubtedly exceed any in previous battles. The side that can bring the largest reinforcements in the least time will win, with the odds favoring the allies.

Sept. 12—At least one-fourth of the entire German force in France has been severely beaten, another fourth is retiring in the centre. Still another fourth, commanded by the German Crown Prince, is still standing, west of Verdun, and the last fourth is pounding away, but so far with little success, at the French right wing.

Sept. 14—The Russians have evacuated the larger part of the territory in East Prussia that they had overrun, and it is not unlikely that they will be compelled by a relieving army to give up the siege of Konigsberg.

Sept. 15—The number of men and guns captured so far by the allies in France in the battle that began a week ago Sunday, and which may be considered at an end, has been disappointingly small. To be at all decisive, hundreds of thousands of soldiers should be taken. But the aftermath, the battle of the Aisne, as the next general engagement is likely to be called, may see the fruitage of the back somersault the Germans were compelled to turn for the benefit of "gay Paree."

Sept. 16—The battle-front on the western field of conflict still extends for a distance of 160 miles, running irregularly from Delme, across the border in German Lorraine, to St. Quentin, in a west-north-westerly direction.

Sept. 17—The west wing of the German armies yesterday rested on Noyon, a place which the British reached at the end of their terrible four days' retreat from Mons.

Sept. 18—Maubeuge has fallen. The story that the great fortress had been relieved is false.

Sept. 22—Any one of the three British armored cruisers sent to the bottom off the Dutch coast by German submarines was worth all the light cruisers and torpedo boats destroyed by the British squadron in Heligoland Bay some weeks ago, so the Germans have more than evened up the score.

Sept. 28—Which wing will break first—the German right, which the allies have been pounding so unmercifully for two weeks, or the allied right, which has been driven across the Meuse River south of Verdun? That is the question whose answer will decide the first stage of the world's greatest war.

Oct. 3—What is the British navy doing? That is a question asked querulously by people who seem to think that the navy has contributed little to the success of the allies. The British war fleets have compelled the second most powerful fleet in the world to take refuge behind land fortifications, while a blockade shuts off all food supplies and raw materials for German industries, thereby closing thousands of factories and adding to the cost of living in the German empire. They have isolated Germany from the world, destroyed her seaborne trade, captured more than a hundred German merchant ships, and set in operation a strangling process which, if not checked, will hasten the downfall of Germany's military power. Moreover, they have convoyed three hundred thousand British troops to France for offensive operations without the loss of a single man. There is no need for alarm over the report that the Germans are mounting larger guns on their battleships. The Germans have only three battleships with guns larger than the 12-inch type, as they have preferred rapid fire to heavy shells. The British have fifteen vessels with 13.5-inch guns and several with 15-inch guns. The 12-inch guns throw a 850 pound shell; the 15-inch gun fires a shell weighing 1,720 pounds.

Oct. 5—The bombardment of the outer forts at Ant-

werp is severe. The Germans are relying on their heavy siege guns to reduce the forts and are not employing very large bodies of infantry.

Oct. 6—The success of the Russian army at Augustovo and Drusseniki is important, because it shows that the German soldiery is not invincible as against the Russian. The despatch of three British cruisers through the straits of Magellan has not been explained in despatches, but the reason can be found. All the German warships of any account at Tsing Tao, which is now being attacked by the British and Japanese, escaped before that German stronghold in China was invested. One of them, the Emden, is now plagueing British commerce in the Bay of Bengal. The cruisers Gniesenau and Scharnhorst, more powerful vessels, headed in the direction of South America. Any day we may hear of their arrival at some South American port, though Vancouver is foolishly apprehensive of their appearance off the British Columbian coast. It can be taken for granted that the British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were sent into the Pacific to head off these fugitive cruisers.

Oct. 7—The line of the allies in France has extended northward, but the upper part has fallen back westward slightly to meet "very important masses of cavalry," which was the only possible course calculated to prevent the allicd line being outflanked. The allied troops that rounded the end of the German line at Douai have had to give up their advantage and retire in the direction of Lens and La Bassee. The capture of the fort des Romans, south of St. Mihiel, is not good news. After reducing the fort, the Germans tried to build bridges across the Meuse, but failed.

Oct. 10—The hope to which we clung for sentimental as well as for military reasons, that the Germans would be kept out of Antwerp, has not been realized. The fortress did not surrender, nor was the garrison annihilated. On the contrary, the brave defenders, finding that the German infantry had forced their way into the outer city through the suburbs of Berchem, on the south side, evacuated the place. The fortresses which have fallen victims to the immense German siege howitzers

gave in on the days following: Liege, August 15; Namur, August 23; Maubeuge, September 1; Antwerp, October 9.

Oct. 14—In estimating the importance of Ostend and Antwerp to the opposing forces, it should be recognized that any time during the last six weeks Ostend could have been taken by the Germans. Antwerp also could have been reduced a month ago. But the Germans were too busy elsewhere, engaged in movements which were of more pressing importance. They had counted on shattering the allied armies, capturing Paris, and exacting huge war levies from the French capital long ere this, and to be able now to occupy the coast cities and proceed leisurely with plans for the subjugation of Britain. Hurled back to the north, with their right wing threatened, they are trying to console themselves with the lesser advantage. To-day's official Paris statement has just arrived with the joyful tidings that English and French troops have occupied Ypres.

Oct. 19—General French's review of the work of the British expeditionary forces during the last six or seven weeks should settle the question as to the cause of the German retreat from Paris. He says that Joffre, after the early reverse to the allies, decided to draw the Germans on until the situation was favorable for resuming the offensive, and that on September 5th Joffre announced that the time had come. By noon the following day the enemy "took alarm at the powerful threat against the northwest wing, and began the great retreat." General French emphasizes the importance of heavy field guns, and adds that he sent home for four 6-inch howitzers, which reached him on Sept. 23rd, and have been doing good work ever since. He also informs us that a system, by means of which British aviators can signal to units in action, has been perfected.

Oct. 20—The allies in Belgium and northern France seem to have halted in their progress, and it may be that they are now back on the defensive. We may have to wait a little before we get Lille and Ostend.

Oct. 24—People are asking what the British submarines are doing? They can hardly credit the fact that there are two British submarines for every German submarine in view of the little they have accomplished. A reference to the official reports made to the Admiralty

about the naval victory of August 28, which was turned in on Thursday of this week, should enlighten them. That report says: "Against an enemy whose capital ships have never, and whose light cruisers have seldom emerged from their fortified harbors, the opportunities of delivering submarine attacks have necessarily been few, and on one occasion only—prior to Sept. 13—has one of the submarines been within the torpedo range of a cruiser during daylight hours." The official statement by the Admiralty as to the depredations suffered by British commerce should put an end to exaggerated notions. Only forty vessels, or one per cent. of Britain's mercantile marine, have been sunk by German cruisers, while nearly four times that number of German ships have been captured, which represents a much greater proportion of Germany's mercantile marine. The losses on Britain's side have been less than was anticipated, and the rate of insurance has declined from five guineas per cent. to two per cent.

Oct. 26—The battle of the Vistula has been just as decisively in favor of the Russians as the battle of the Marne was in favor of the allies. The Czar's soldiers deserve great credit for their tremendous victory, which promises soon to have a marked influence on the whole trend of the war. The whole Austro-German front is retiring. The battle was won a week ago, and still the Russians are keeping the Kaiser's pets on the run. Before the end of November the invasion of Germany may have begun in earnest.

Oct. 30—Turkey has provided the latest sensation in the war by opening hostilities against the allies. She closed the Dardanelles some time ago, thus preventing the allies reinforcing the Russian Black Sea fleet, while she took over the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau that took refuge from pursuing British warships.

Nov. 2—Turkish troops having invaded Egypt from the direction of Jerusalem, we may see serious fighting along the Suez Canal with the troops from Australia and New Zealand bearing the brunt of the enemy's attack. There is absolutely no occasion for alarm over the prospect of a filibustering attack on Canadian territory. The United States will do her best to head off all raids, and our people are well able to deal with any

stray parties that manage to get across the border line. But unpreparedness invites attack. The Germans are threatening to break between Ypres and Lille and have reached a point slightly west of a line drawn between Lille and Ypres. They captured Messines, seven miles due south of Ypres, on Saturday, and lost it on Sunday, but again have recaptured part of the village. The German attempt on Arras has failed.

Nov. 3—The British Admiralty has adopted the view that the interests depending upon British naval supremacy are so vast that the North Sea must be closed to traffic, except as regulated by Britain. This decision to treat the North Sea as a British Sea is an unusual but perfectly logical step.

Nov. 4—The third naval battle of any consequence in this war has been disastrous to the British, who won the other two. The first engagement was fought in the Bay of Heligoland on August 28, when three German light cruisers and two destroyers were sunk and half a dozen other destroyers badly mauled by a British squadron that was overwhelming in strength. The German battle fleet was in the vicinity, but would not put out to the rescue and risk a general battle. The second battle occurred off the Dutch coast on October 17, when four British destroyers and a light cruiser sank four German destroyers. On this occasion also the British had a preponderance of strength. The third battle, which took place on Sunday last off the Chilean coast, found the Germans, for once, in overpowering strength, with the result that one British armored cruiser was sunk with all on board and another badly damaged and possibly destroyed, while a third vessel, a light protected cruiser of the Bristol type, was compelled to seek refuge in a neutral port in a shattered condition. The story connected with the latest naval engagement does not make pleasant reading, and seems to justify, for the first time since the war began, criticism of the Admiralty. The Germans did not spring a surprise on the British as indicated in some quarters.

Nov. 6—The participation of Turkey in the great world war struggle ensures the settlement once and for all of the Armenian question as well as the Balkan question, and it may also lead to the division of Persia

between Russia and Britain. In some quarters there is amazement over the fact that a strong and fast German squadron was able to make a successful raid on British mine-layers within sight of the coast of England, and it is feared that the Germans will be able to land invading troops at various points on the east. Instead of being an alarming development, the new tactics of the German navy warrant the liveliest satisfaction. They prove that the British policy of blockading the whole North Sea rather than attempting a blockade of the German coast, thus exposing British battleships and battle-cruisers to needless peril from artillery, mines, submarines, and torpedoes, is winning. Britain has Germany by the throat, and Germany cannot release the grip except by taking chances and sending her first-class vessels to the British coast, where they, and not the British, will have to risk damage from mines, submarines and torpedoes.

Nov. 7—The capture of Tsing-Tao with its garrison of seven or eight thousand men and hundreds of big guns is good news. Germany had great ambitions in the far east and the Kaiser had many millions of dollars spent in making Tsing-Tao a great port for commerce as well as a great naval base and military stronghold.

Nov. 10—Britishers must take off their hats to Australia. The Commonwealth has accounted for the German cruiser Emden with her splendid light cruiser the Sydney. The latter vessel caught the troublesome German ship in the Indian Ocean about 1,500 miles northwest of Australia. The slaughter around Ypres continues. The allies are grimly hanging on to the place and determinedly opposing every effort of the Germans to break through to Calais and Boulogne. The Germans retain possession of Lens and La Bassee and further south, of Roye and Chaulnes.

Nov. 11—Terrific fighting is again in progress along a thirty mile front extending southward from Nieuport, and the Germans are officially admitted to have recaptured Dixmude. The Russian advance from Warsaw has been amazingly fast, being 120 miles in three weeks, but it is now likely to slow up. The fortress of Przemysl is again completely invested.

Nov. 12—During the last three days the Germans have made more perceptible progress north of the Lys than during the previous three weeks. The allies cannot retire farther without sacrificing Ypres, the key to the local strategic situation.

Nov. 13—"We must now turn to the new task of protecting our hearths. The hour of trial has come for the whole of Germany. It is necessary to concentrate all our energies, otherwise Germany will be transformed from a magnificent free country into an enslaved, degraded province of Russia and France." So says Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany to his "dear valiant soldiers" in a statement fraught with far more significance than even Premier Asquith's declaration that the war will be shorter than was forecasted. The German Emperor's message is a confession that the Austro-German plan of campaign has broken down completely on both sides. The Kaiser appeals to his soldiers' love of hearth and home, saying "Not one step backward into our country. Remember, behind us destruction is threatening."

Nov. 14—Any consideration of the question of the length of the war involves a reference to the terms which the allies, if successful, would exact. The more humiliating the terms, the longer will the Germans resist. But there are some conditions which all the allies are likely to agree upon as the irreducible minimum. These include:—

1. The destruction of the power of German militarism.
2. War indemnities that may reach twenty billion dollars.
3. The dismantling of the German fleet.
4. The cession of Alsace-Lorraine and all the German colonies.

In addition to these minimum terms, there are a number of secondary conditions which one or all of the allies may try to enforce. Britain may insist on taking back Heligoland, which was given up before its importance as a submarine base was realized. Russia may demand all of German Poland in order to form a new Polish principality, as well as Galicia and part of Germany's Baltic provinces. It may be considered advisable to restore the Provinces of Schleswig and Hollstein

to Denmark, as the Kiel Canal runs through them. Then Serbia's claim to the Austrian Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be considered valid, and Greece and Italy may divide Albania. Britain and France also may stipulate that a real constitution be granted to Germany along with full manhood franchise, which would be the best guarantee of peace and progressive government in Germany that could be secured. This would enable Britain to appear as the noble champion of liberty, and the best friend of the German people, and as having secured for them rights that they could not have wrested from the autocracy without a bloody revolution. Britain might go even farther, and, having stripped Germany of her offensive power, she might, by a grim irony of fate, guarantee the independence and neutrality of Germany as she did many years ago those of little Belgium. But, assuming that the minimum terms alone were imposed; how long will the German people resist them? A German patriot would say until they had run out of blood and ammunition. But they will do nothing of the kind, but give up the struggle just as soon as all hope of success is gone and no better terms possibly can be expected by prolonging the struggle.

Nov. 17—Indian troops in considerable force have been landed at the mouth of the Euphrates River. The loss of the super-dreadnought Audacious is a real blow.

Nov. 21—The Germans have staked a great deal on success in the battle between Lodz and Plock, for a defeat would open the way to Breslau and leave a considerable part of Silesia almost defenceless. The tide has ebbed and flowed strongly over the eastern arena, and the battle line never has had the opportunity to become rigid as in France and Belgium.

Nov. 23—Agents of the Kaiser appear to be busy in Ireland trying to offset the influence being loyally exerted by John Redmond. Berlin sends an amazing story about Sir Roger Casement. It alleges that this well-known Home-Ruler, who made the famous British report on the Putumayo horrors in Peru, is now in Berlin, and that he has been assured by the German Foreign Office that if the Germans are fortunate enough to get troops into Ireland, it will be as an army friendly to

the population and not as an army of invasion. It is incredible that any large section of the Irish people would welcome the landing of the German force. By means of a flotilla of specially-designed submarines, the Germans might endeavor to plant a few hundred or possibly a few thousand troops on the shores of Ireland. But the reception they would get probably would be hotter than they expected.

Nov. 24—Grand Duke Nicholas has justified again our confidence in his skill as a military leader. He has stemmed the German advance towards Warsaw and shattered the high hopes of the German people that their darling hero, General Von Hindenburg, would so completely defeat the Czar's forces that a half million men could be detached from the eastern arena for service against the allies in Belgium.

Nov. 28—Instead of the British merchant marine losing five per cent. of its strength during the first four months of war, as experts had estimated, the loss was 1.9 per cent. As to dreadnoughts, Britain can complete fifteen during the next twelve months to the three which Germany possibly can turn out. Britain could lose a super-dreadnought every month and be stronger in that class of vessel at the end of a year than she was when war began.

Dec. 2—The Austrians have succeeded in pressing southeastward fifty-five miles from the northwest frontier of Serbia.

Dec. 3—The chief hope that the war will be fought to a close before the middle of next summer rests on the possibility that Italy and Roumania will not wait until spring to actively take sides with the allies. The capture of General De Wet should result in the collapse of the rebellion in the South African Union.

Dec. 5—The correctness of the opinion of Von Bernstorff and Mr. Taft that Canada has forfeited all claim to protection under the Monroe doctrine, because of the sending of troops to Europe, cannot be questioned. Canadians will not complain on that score. They do not regard the United States as a suzerain power, and they are ready to pay the full price of their acts in defence of the flag and the empire. The German ambassador and the ex-President must have thought us a poor, spine-

less, bloodless, and spiritless lot of people, who would go "babying" to our big neighbor every time our motherland was attacked.

Dec. 9—Notwithstanding the capture of Lodz by the Germans, the situation in the eastern arena is satisfactory. The Russians found that the enemy, with troops taken from Belgium, was threatening to turn their left flank south of Cracow. The death of General the Hon. Christian Frederick Beyers, who until September was Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the South African Union, removes the greatest menace to British rule in that part of the world.

Dec. 10—The overwhelming defeat of the German squadron that escaped from Tsing-Tao before the Japanese blockaded the German stronghold in China, should sweep away any doubt about the merits of British naval guns. Since this squadron destroyed the inadequate cruisers sent against it by Prince Louis of Battenberg, considerable pessimism has been heard on that subject and people have asked with every evidence of anxiety: "What is the Admiralty doing to meet the heavy guns being placed on German dreadnoughts?" We should hear no more of these fearful questions. The battle at Coronel simply showed that victory in naval warfare goes to the side that can strike the most ponderous blows and not to the side that fires most rapidly, and it conclusively proved, notwithstanding the British reverse, that the general principle on which Britain had built her fighting ships was the correct one, while Germany had followed an unscientific policy. The engagement off the Falkland Islands, resulting in the destruction of the Scharnhorst and the Gneisnau, clinches the argument that warships having an advantage of even one inch in the calibre of their guns can reduce their opponents to a state of helplessness from the very beginning of an engagement. As the British navy has at least a dozen battleships with guns outclassing the best placed on German warships, why should we worry?

Dec. 11—Plucky little Serbia has pulled herself together and inflicted a great defeat on the Austrians. More than twenty thousand Austrians have been captured, and their armies in that quarter are in a state of demoralization.

Dec. 15—The recapture of Belgrade will be great news for the people of little Serbia, and a great shock for the dual empire.

Dec. 16—The unavoidable division of the British fleet gives the Germans an opportunity to engage one squadron before the other can arrive. It goes without saying that sooner or later the Germans will attempt to defeat the British squadrons in detail. A serious invasion of Britain while she has a fleet in being is impossible. Germany does not spare her men when a vital point can be gained, but she is not mad enough to attempt to land half a million men and thus strike a fatal blow.

Dec. 18—The situation in Poland and Galicia has developed very unfavorably for the Russians during the last three weeks. The enemy has received an addition of about 400,000 men to his strength and this has been more than sufficient to turn the tide. The withdrawal of 150,000 Austrian troops from Serbia to turn the Russian left wing in Galicia led to a great disaster to Austrian arms in Serbia.

Dec. 19—The great Russian army that appeared to be about to invade the richest industrial province of Germany has been rolled back and the period of intense anxiety that has been endured by Germany during the last four or six weeks has given way to a period that may be free from the haunting spectre of invasion. By shifting a considerable portion of their military strength from Belgium to Poland and employing it skilfully the Germans have temporarily averted a great danger on their eastern frontier.

Dec. 22—"What will America say if Germany declares submarine war on all enemy merchant ships?" is the question Admiral Von Tirpitz, the head of the German navy, is credited with asking when he was discussing with a newspaper interviewer the failure of the United States to protest against Britain's "closing the North Sea to neutral shipping." The Admiral went on to say that Germany could play Britain at her own game and starve her out, as she was trying to starve Germany. "We can bottle her up and torpedo every English or allied ship which nears any harbor in Great Britain," he boasted. The observations of Admiral Von Tirpitz afford convincing evidence that Germany is beginning

to feel the throttling effect of the naval pressure exerted by Britain. "The hour of attack has arrived; it is now our duty to clear the Fatherland of the invaders"; that is the message that General Joffre sent to his troops on Thursday last.

Dec. 23—German troops are reported to be scurrying back from Poland to resist the general offensive movement begun by General Joffre in France and Belgium. The official bulletin from Paris to-day does not show very marked allied advances.

Dec. 24—The war that people said would be over by Christmas is still in its early stages. Yet the situation at the end of the fifth month of war sees Germany's chance of success shattered. It is extremely improbable that an allied fleet will try to run the Dardanelles. The defences have been so organized under German direction that an attempt to force a passage would involve very heavy losses.

Dec. 28—The aerial raid made upon the German naval base of Cuxhaven and on the warships lying at anchor in the roadstead suggests that Germany is in greater danger from aerial exploits than is Britain. The attack on Cuxhaven was made by hydro-aeroplanes, escorted into Heligoland Bay by light cruisers.

Dec. 29—The commerce of the United States has been greatly disturbed by the war, and it should occasion no surprise that protests have been made at London by Washington in reference to Britain's enforcement of her ideas about contraband.

Dec. 31—The last day of the year 1914 sees in full progress a world-wide war, which was considered to be quite outside the realm of probabilities when the year opened. The German casualties from all causes cannot fall far short of two million men. The Austrian losses exceed a million; Russia and France must have had a full million and a quarter men put out of action. Britain has lost about one hundred thousand. With more than five million men already hors de combat, we have more reason every day to believe that we are only at the beginning of the sacrifices that must be paid for the purchase of freedom and permanent peace.

CHAPTER II.

1915.

Jan. 5—The Germans officially admit that their losses exceed a million three hundred thousand men.

Jan. 6—The great victory of the Russians in the Caucasus should have important effects at Constantinople, where the people are chafing under the German yoke.

Jan. 8—Britain has officially declared that only two German cruisers and two auxiliary cruisers are left to raid British commerce outside the North Sea. Herr Von Jagow, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, predicts that the Russians will be smashed by the end of February and the French army by the end of March, and that by the first of June Britain will have been given her quietus.

Jan. 14—The downfall of Count Leopold von Berchtold is an event of prime importance. For six or eight years Von Berchtold has been the bete noir of Russia, the most feared and hated of all foreign diplomats. It was he who as foreign minister disrupted the Balkan compact when it tended to become too pro-Russian, and it was he who instigated Bulgaria's attack on Serbia, and the formation of an independent Albania with a German prince at its head. He and the late Archduke Ferdinand worked together to thwart the ambitions of Russia and Serbia with such good purpose that a Serb ian patriot shot down the Archduke. The reply of Berchtold was an ultimatum to Serbia, followed by hostilities, a challenge to Russia to do her worst, and the world's greatest war. The prime mover in the preliminary intrigues died at the hands of the assassin; now the man skilled in politics who manipulated the situation, is removed from public office.

Jan. 15—The idea that the war will degenerate into siege operations on all fronts and that it will end in a stalemate or draw is one that is fostered by Germany, but which it is neither reasonable nor patriotic for Britishers to accept. The war will be prosecuted until Germany is completely crushed, and in its later stages developments will come fast and furious, and the suc-

cession of victories, following a long period of heavy losses and small gains, will cause unrestrained jubilation. We are a long way from such rejoicing. It is well to remember that it is possible for Germany to be near a state of utter exhaustion when her armies, as now, are well beyond their own frontiers.

Jan. 18—The Germans estimate the losses of the allies in the western arena since December 17th to be 150,000. Of that number they say 20,000 were killed, nearly 18,000 taken prisoners, and 112,000 wounded. The side that attacks now, judging from experience and the best military opinion, is likely to lose five men for every one lost by the defending side. The lesson taught the Germans at Ypres was that their onslaughts on the allied forces in the west were in vain. It cannot be said that the result of the offensive movements conducted by the allies since December 17th are very gratifying.

Jan. 19—Not the least of the burdens resting on Britain is to finance the war for the allies. The Russky Slovo says that Britain and France already have lent three hundred million dollars to Russia as a result of her intimation that without financial assistance she would have to withdraw from the struggle. Britain also has advanced many millions to Italy to enable her to prepare to play her part. Britain's own expenditures are at the rate of three billion dollars a year.

Jan. 20—The first aerial raid on Britain has not added to the fear of the Zeppelin. A few holes were made in the ground, a few civilians were killed or wounded, and a little damage done to property, but from a military standpoint the raid was a fizzle. A Canadian regiment, the Princess Patricias, has finished its first week's service in the advanced trenches in northern France without suffering very heavy losses. The first contingent is about to move on from its English training ground, and the second contingent will promptly take its place.

Jan. 21—The Berlin Morning Post says that the first aerial raid has demonstrated that Britain has lost her advantage of isolation, and it asks, "Of what use are the surrounding seas and war vessels if our airships cross the water dropping bombs?" Simply this: To keep German commerce off the seas, shut off German

food and war supplies, and strangle German industry while Britain uses the seas to add to her wealth and increase her armies until they are strong enough to overwhelm the German empire.

Jan. 25—The first engagement between dreadnought cruisers that the world has witnessed was fought in the North Sea on Sunday. The battle was between composite British and German squadrons, but the fighting developed into two separate actions, the light cruisers and destroyers fighting it out by themselves. The main engagement was between the three best German battle cruisers, aided by the best German armored cruiser, and five British battle cruisers. The result of the engagement should remove any lingering fear that Germany may secure naval supremacy by putting on her battleships guns that far outclass any in use in the British navy. A broadside from the primary armaments of the foe's squadron totalled about 23,000 pounds as against 52,000 pounds hurled back at them by the British squadron. Under the circumstances flight was the only course open to the Germans, even though it involved the abandonment of their best pre-Dreadnought cruiser, the Blucher.

Jan. 26—The pledge given by President Wilson that German ships will not be purchased without the consent of the belligerent nations is a great triumph for the allies.

Jan. 30—The allies are showing some signs of concern lest Germany should make a supreme effort to break up the western battle-front before the new British and French armies arrive for an advance in the spring. Perhaps that is the reason why the First Canadian Contingent and hundreds of thousands of British troops are now being moved across the channel.

Feb. 5—The war, so far as Germany is concerned, has degenerated into a rough-and-tumble fight, with all rules suspended. Everything goes—biting, scratching, gouging, and blows below the belt. It will not be Germany's fault if the struggle does not become a war of extermination. Her latest decision to blow up every passenger and merchant vessel approaching the British Isles without giving those on board an opportunity to escape, even though the ship be a neutral engaged in

non-contraband trade, is, in effect, a declaration of war against the whole world, whether or not neutral natoins care to take up the challenge.

Feb. 7—The Canadian troops are likely to be at the front by the end of next week. Farewell visits were paid them at Salisbury by the King and Kitchener before they broke camp, and no doubt they are now at British ports on transports. Sir George Perley, Canada's Acting High Commissioner, is now with General French awaiting their arrival, and Sir Max Aitkin, the official reporter for the continent, leaves England for the front on Tuesday.

Feb. 10—Now that twenty thousand Canadian soldiers are in France, interest in that part of the European battlefield will greatly increase. The entire contingent are eager for the fray, and determined to bring honor on the Dominion which they represent. The Germans are now using poison missiles. Incredible as it may seem, the evidence that they are hurling phosphorus in their shells is very positive.

Feb. 15—The wonderful reserve strength of Germany is about to be brought into play. Although she has just gained a victory in East Prussia with the help of nearly two hundred thousand fresh troops, and is pressing the Russians hard along the Carpathian range with three hundred thousand troops sent into Hungary, and has other troops along the Danube River opposite Serbia, she is evidently about to make her maximum effort in the western arena. Another half million recruits appear to have arrived on this side or are on the way. Members of the first Canadian Contingent are likely to be under fire this week. A reliable cable declares that a certain brigade of infantry moved to their position in the trenches on Saturday night. They first will occupy the rear trenches and then take their turn at the firing line for a couple of days. The first Canadian Contingent is composed of four infantry brigades, plus artillery, cavalry, and supply columns. The brigades are of four thousand men and three of them form a division.

Feb. 20—The Princess Patricias and the first Canadian Contingent are certainly operating in the vicinity of Ypres, where the fighting will be very severe. The people of this country must brace themselves for the

shock of long lists of casualties during the next few weeks and continuing throughout the remainder of the war.

Feb. 22—The bombardment of the Dardanelles appears to have seriously weakened the defence of the straits. The feasibility of forcing the straits until the heights on at least one side have been occupied by troops is open to question.

Feb. 24—The Canadian Contingent has been in action in the western arena. Yesterday it was reported that the artillery had been engaged, and to-day a cable says that on Sunday the Canadians were under fire and continued to be attacked all the time they spent in the advanced trenches. Probably they are located south of Ypres. The Patricias have lost about ten per cent. of their effectives during the last two months.

Feb. 27—The siege of Germany has not been raised by submarine attacks. If Germany wants relief she must make peace. Her hatred of Britain has betrayed her into action which gives Lord Fisher the very ground he desired for waging war ruthlessly against the whole German nation. There is no reason why the allies should not seize all ships and goods leaving or going to Germany in retaliation for Germany's attempt to destroy all ships and goods leaving or going to Britain.

March 1—The presence at the Dardanelles of the most powerful warship in the world, the Queen Elizabeth, is a wonderful evidence of the British Admiralty's confidence in the supremacy established by the grand fleet. Had there been any question about the ability of the British fleet to dominate the situation in the North Sea, this mighty battleship would not have been sent thousands of miles away to toss bouquets at the Turks.

March 2—The reprisals against Germany announced by Premier Asquith yesterday have no license under international law. But people who resort to piracy usually put their heads into a noose, and Germany's piratical attacks on the commerce of the world have completely justified the allies in announcing a siege of Germany—something not possible under the international rules which Germany foolishly threw into her scraps-of-paper basket. The disaster following the German attempt to found a world-empire by might of arms must

be so complete and terrible that the German people will forever hold in execration the memory of the Bismarcks, Von Moltkes, and Bethmann-Hollwegs who tempted them from the paths of peaceful industry.

March 4—Probably nobody was more surprised than Germany at the Washington proposal that the United States should see to the feeding of the German people while their armies fight the allies. The great ultimate in this struggle will not be attained unless the allies as well as Germany submit to a limitation of armament and a more definite undertaking to arbitrate disputes and enforce international law. In that event, Constantinople, the meeting place of East and West, might well be made civilization's capital, in which should be erected the Temple of Peace and the Court-house of the Nations.

March 8—In spite of the wonderful work being done by the super-dreadnought Queen Elizabeth in throwing her shells over the peninsula of Gallipoli on the forts at the Dardanelles' Narrows, from a point eighteen miles away, the forcing of the straits is a slow and tedious process. The allies will be very fortunate if their squadrons reach Constantinople without suffering considerable losses.

March 11—The British victory at Neuve Chapelle, four miles north of La Bassee, would appear to be the beginning of a serious movement to outflank the German line south of Lille and to cause a withdrawal of the enemy from his positions near Arras and southward to the Oise River, or, failing that, to secure positions which would menace a German advance at points on the south. This is an effort not likely to succeed in a day or a week. The Germans claim that the French have failed completely to make any gains in the Champagne since February 17, although they employed 240,000 men against 40,000 Germans. They say the French lost 45,000 men and Germans only 15,000 men.

March 18—The Dresden, the lone vessel that escaped destruction three months ago, when the rest of the Von Spee squadron was destroyed near the Falkland Islands, lasted only five minutes under the fire of the British cruisers Glasgow and Kent.

March 19—Dr. Charles T. Baylis, of the American

Commission for the relief of Belgium, who has just returned to Brooklyn, says he has photographs and affidavits that prove that Germany's treatment of Belgium was the most inhuman act in the history of the world. "If the lid is ever lifted," he says, "and the true story comes out, the Germans will make the Huns and Vandals look like Sunday School teachers."

March 20—The expected has happened—the allied squadrons trying to force the Dardanelles have suffered heavily. The Ocean and the Irresistible have been sunk by drifting mines or torpedoes. Most of the crews of the two British battleships were saved. The French battleship Gaulois and the British battle-cruiser Inflexible, that helped to destroy the Von Spee squadron, were damaged by gun fire.

March 22—The whole world will be impressed by the Russian capture of the great Austrian fortress of Przemysl after a gallant defence by the garrison extending over six months.

March 24—The capture of the fortress of Przemysl is not one of those victories which dwindle as the truth gradually becomes known. The Czar's soldiers have added nine generals and 130,000 officers and men to the already large number of Austrian prisoners, besides 2,400 cannon.

March 25—The statement credited to Field Marshal French that the war against German militarism would not be a long war is being interpreted in some quarters to mean that the war will soon be over. Lloyd's are said to be quoting rates at even that the fighting will be at an end by the first of July, and at two to one that it will cease by the first of September. In Wall Street bets are being made on the assumption that the war will be brought to a close within four months. Letters from France show that the 9th Field Battery of Toronto fired its first shot against the enemy at 12.22 o'clock, noon, on the 4th of March. The target was a German trench 3,300 yards distant. The deciding factors in the war will be men and munitions. The side best supplied with these will win.

March 27—The troops forming the first Canadian division only required a fortnight's seasoning in the trenches before the British officers were satisfied that

they were fit to be trusted with their own particular strip of battle-front. During their first experiences of trench life each man had a war-wise Tommy Atkins at his side to explain the "wrinkles" of trench warfare. The boys from Canada dubbed Tommy Atkins the best all-round fellow they ever met and were almost sorry when it was decided that the Canadians should hold every alternate trench, with British troops on either side. Now even this measure of caution is not considered necessary. The Canadians have "won their spurs." Under the command of General Alderson they have been holding for two weeks a continuous stretch of trenches and providing, no doubt, their own relieving forces. Just where they are located we are not told, nor are we informed what length of front they have to keep, but it is not unlikely that they are directly south of Armentieres and immediately to the west of Lille. It is doubtful that they are responsible for more than three miles of front. General Alderson's words to his command ring well. He is evidently a determined officer, with a good understanding of human nature. Here are some of his apt sayings: "A soldier who takes unnecessary risks through levity is not playing the game." "If the Germans go in we shall counter-attack and turn them out." "The Canadians never will budge."

March 31—The statement by the man who recently gave up the Premiership of Greece that Bulgaria demanded from Greece, as the price of her neutrality if Greece sided with the allies that Greece should cede her a strip of territory on her north frontier from fifteen to thirty miles wide, is worth noting.

April 14—The Colonial Secretary says that the Dominions overseas will be fully consulted in the settlement of peace terms. Germany's mad dream of overthrowing the British Empire has simply unified the sentiment of the Empire and improved the position of Britain as the leader of civilization.

April 21—A district in German Southwest Africa, 300 miles long and 150 miles wide, is now in the hands of the British forces.

April 22—British and French forces are closing in on the German troops who are defending the German colony on the Atlantic coast of Africa known as Cameroon.

Canadian troops who were taken from positions southwest of Ypres to be in reserve for the attack at Neuve Chapelle, have since been sent by a round-about way through Cassel back to the Ypres region, and were evidently in readiness in case of need for the fighting at Hill 60.

April 24—The outstanding news this week has been the fighting around Ypres. A slight advance was made by the British southeast of Ypres when they captured Hill 60, the possession of which gave them an important advantage. The capture of this position upset a cunningly-laid plan to capture Ypres and overwhelm the left wing of the allied armies in Belgium. A careful reading of the British official statement makes it quite clear that four 4.7 inch guns captured by the Germans from the Canadians and later re-taken by our contingent, were not in the rear of the Canadian infantry. This is important, for it shows that the Canadians regained ground that had been lost by the French, the guns having been immediately behind the French trenches and north of the rest of the Canadian forces. The gain made by the Germans north and northeast of Ypres is the greatest made by any of the belligerents in the western arena during the last five months. There is little use be-rating the Germans for employing asphyxiating bombs contrary to the terms they agreed to at The Hague convention. We know the kind of enemy with whom we have to deal. The fact is that the Germans suddenly overwhelmed the French force between Langemarck and Bixschoote on Thursday night and outflanked the first Canadian division, threatening it with wholesale capture. We have the words of General French that "The Canadians saved the situation."

April 26—The Germans claim that they captured St. Julien on Saturday and took a thousand "British" prisoners, and smothered counter-attacks. The story of the first battle for Ypres is a good tonic for pessimism now. The Kaiser told General Von Deimling that he must have Ypres by November 1st. He sacrificed at least 150,000 Germans in the effort, but Ypres remains in British hands. Now the Kaiser is saying, "Give me Ypres by the 1st of May." The capture of a thousand

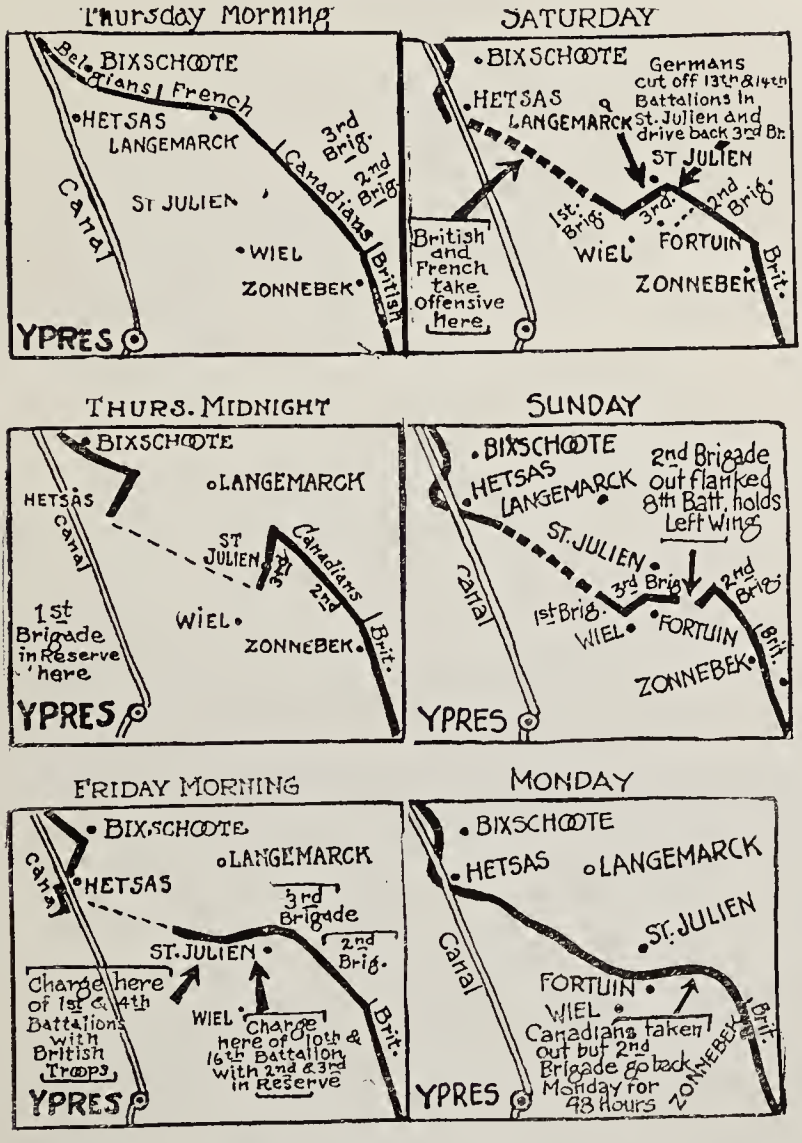
Canadians by the Germans is no disgrace to our troops, but the fortunes of war.

April 28—British and French troops have been landed at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

May 1—The glorious, harrowing story of how the Canadians saved Ypres will stir the heart of the Empire to its depth. Nothing more sublime in the form of heroism is to be found in the history of warfare. The boys from Canada exhibited every splendid soldierly quality. Their stubborn dauntless resistance in the face of an enemy supported by overwhelming artillery fire who outnumbered them four to one, deserves to be ranked with the magnificent performance of the original British expeditionary force in the retreat from Mons. Their proportionate losses were much heavier than those suffered by the British regulars during those fateful days last August, when the British regulars fought all day and retreated all night with their faces to the foe.

When the Germans overwhelmed the French troops west of the Canadians last Thursday by the employment of asphyxiating gases, the 1st Canadian Brigade was in reserve on the west side of the canal at Ypres. The other two brigades held a little less than three miles of lines north of St. Julien. The 2nd Brigade was on the right, and the 3rd on the left. The withdrawal of the French caused the 3rd Brigade to be outflanked and it had to hastily make trenches facing almost the rear of its old trenches, and its artillery was called upon to fire in almost diametrically opposite directions. By all the rules of the game the left wing of the Canadian division was annihilated, but it held back the enemy, although surrounded, until reinforcements later cut a way through and relieved it. Further to the right, the 10th and 16th Battalions, which happened to be west of Ypres when the German onslaught began, and were hastily brought up, made a dashing charge northward for 800 yards, by the fitful light of the moon at midnight, and reached the heavy Canadian guns that had been abandoned when the French behind whom they had been firing, retired. These two battalions were made up of the Calgary Rifles, the Winnipeg Light Infantry, and of Hamilton and Western Highlanders. They are

the troops that are said to have gone into the charge 2,200 strong and to have had 498 at the next roll call. They captured several German trenches, and, pressing beyond, threw into confusion no less than eleven Ger-



THE FILLING OF THE BREACH AT YPRES.

These maps tell the wonderful story of the saving of Ypres and the Channel ports by untried Canadian troops, who literally plugged up the hole in the allied line on April 22nd, 1915, with their bodies. The grand work of the glorious Canadian 1st Division was rivalled later by the other three divisions.

man regiments. Their diversion did much to disorganize the German plan to break clean through the allied battle front.

It is now evident that another charge, just as glorious and effective as that made by the 10th and 16th Battalions was made by the Ontario troops of the 1st and 4th Battalions commanded by Brig.-General Mercer. These troops were roused at one o'clock in the morning, marched across the bridge at Boesinghe and entrenched in the neighborhood of Pilken; some distance west of the other Canadian troops. The situation at that time was very critical, there being a real danger that the German success would be so great that the entire left wing of the allied battle front would have to retire. The Germans were already two and a half miles south of the line held the day before by the French. But the plucky Ontarios rushed the enemy, entrenched in the face of a fearful decimating machine gun fire, and plugged up the hole that had been made in the allied line. In this effort they co-operated with British troops and, with them, held the trenches they captured from Friday till Sunday, when they were relieved.

In the meantime the 3rd Brigade was being very hard pressed. By Friday afternoon seven thousand British troops had come to the rescue, but even with their help it was impossible to stem the onrushing hordes of Germans, who paved the way for their advance by letting loose fresh waves of hideous fumes, which blew over the Canadian positions, and closed up the lungs of the defenders. Slowly, sullenly, the 3rd Brigade retired, fighting every foot of the way, determined at whatever cost not to allow the enemy to penetrate the line northeast as well as north of Ypres. Here and there the Germans broke in between detachments of the Canadians, and at St. Julien the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders from Montreal, and the 15th Battalion and Royal Montreal Regiment, were cut off. They fought for hours after it had become evident that no aid could be afforded, but finally their ammunition became exhausted, and the few hundred not already hors de combat were taken prisoners. They had done their best.

The withdrawal of the Third Brigade under orders from Brig.-General Turner was made necessary by the

salient it occupied making its position particularly vulnerable from two quarters. But its retreat had the same effect on the Second Brigade that the withdrawal of the French had upon the Third—the left flank of the Second Brigade was exposed, and Brigadier-General Currie found himself faced with a most serious situation. He managed to hold on, however, from Friday to Sunday, by which time his trenches had been obliterated by the vast quantities of heavy shells fired into them. For their almost super-human efforts in protecting the left flank of the brigade, during which they faced both westward and northward, Lieut.-Col. Lipsett and the 8th Battalion, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, deserve special mention. Help came at last in the form of two thousand British troops, and after a further retirement had been made four thousand more British troops arrived on Sunday, passing through the Canadians' left centre, and giving three lusty cheers for the men who had saved Ypres, dashed at the foe in the hope of relieving the pressure. And, finally, or what should have been finally, the two exhausted Canadian brigades, the Second and Third, were taken out of the firing line and their places taken by two British brigades.

The most severe of all tests was still to be borne by the Second Brigade. For four days it had been pounded and battered until only a thousand men were left of the original four thousand. Monday morning found it spent and broken, the indomitable will of the men relaxed, and both body and mind seeking comfort. But that morning the new defenders of the line were hard put to it, and General Currie was asked if he would go back into the trenches. And back he went with his men to hold the foremost positions throughout Monday and reserve trenches all day Tuesday. Not till Wednesday did the brigade reach the billets in the rear. Every soldier knows that in this performance the Second Brigade passed the supreme test. The experience of warfare teaches that troops that have lost three-fourths of their effectives cease to be of value as a fighting force. The performance of the Canadian troops proves that better fighting men cannot be found the world over.

Every Canadian battalion suffered heavily and the 10th, 13th, 14th and 16th appear to have been virtually

annihilated. Of course, the proportion of wounded to killed is high, much larger in this instance than in most of the battles of the war, and the Germans claim to have a thousand Canadian prisoners. The 15th Battalian and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th had many casualties. The names of 220 officers are now on the casualty lists, and if the men suffered as heavily as the officers the total casualties would be about five thousand. The story of the official eye-witness does not encourage the hope that our losses will be under the figure, an appalling loss by a single division in the course of a four day struggle.

May 8—The destruction of the fast liner Lusitania does not indicate that it is in the power of German submarines to sink a large proportion of the ships trading with Great Britain. We know that a large fast ship travelling according to schedule on a route definitely located, can be blown up by German torpedoes and that the Germans will stop at nothing, neither of which facts justifies any surprise.

May 13—The Russians officially estimate that the Austro-Germans have lost more than a hundred thousand men in the great battle that has been raging in West Galicia since the first of the month. The Teutonic troops no doubt feel compensated by their capture of a hundred thousand Russians and their gain of territory, which in some places is fifty miles wide. The battle in progress in the eastern area is undoubtedly the greatest battle of the war to date. The duration of the war depends upon the result of the fighting.

May 21—Italy's entry into the arena means another million men fighting on the side of the allies, with a million more in reserve. It increases the allies' naval preponderance by half a dozen Dreadnoughts.

May 25—The invasion of Austria by Italy has begun. Italian cavalry have crossed the Isonzo River at some points.

June 1—The long expected Zeppelin raid on London has materialized. The effort was the most elaborate yet made by Germany's aerial squadrons. Material losses were occasioned by fires in the neighborhood of the metropolis.

June 3—The Russians have surrendered the great Ga-

lician fortress of Przemysl. The Czar's troops fought with the greatest tenacity to retain the fortress that they captured seventy days ago, but their shortage of guns and high explosives was too great.

June 4—Assuming that the Germanic forces were to expel the Russians from Galicia, capture Warsaw, and compel the enemy to withdraw to the line of Rovno-Brest-Litovsk-Grodno, that would result in an appreciable prolongation of the war, but the complete shattering of the Russian line and the bagging of whole Russian armies, which is a remote possibility, alone would give the enemy a chance of bringing the war to a successful close. The Russian armies at present are intact and in touch with one another, and the circumstances favor an orderly retirement.

June 9—The determination of the Government of the United States to enforce the rights of its citizens on the high seas is made plain by the acceptance of the resignation of William Jennings Bryan. The Wilson Administration is faced with the duty not merely of punishing the authors of the Lusitania, Newbraskan and Gulf Light outrages, but of putting an end to a form of warfare that is contrary to international law, barbarous and hurtful to neutrals.

June 10—The capture of Monfalcone shows that the Italians have pressed five miles beyond the lower Isonzo.

June 14—The success of the allies in the western arena last fall has completely changed the German plan of campaign. Originally the Berlin strategists counted on subduing the French on the west while stalling off Russian attacks on the east. Now their plan is to overwhelm the Russians while stalling off allied attacks on the west. Unless the allies act more vigorously the new German plan has a chance of success.

June 17—The British and French are making an effort to relieve the terrific pressure being exerted against the Russians by launching attacks near La Bassee and Arras. Munitions also have been sent to our allies.

June 19—Notwithstanding the growing realization of the magnitude of the task undertaken by the allies, and considerable pessimism, there is still one chance in three that the war will be over by Christmas. Most of the gloomy forebodings entertained by the public are found-

ed on the idea that the German forces will fight to better advantage within their own borders than on the other side of the frontier. They will do nothing of the kind. Germany will exhaust herself in an effort to keep the war outside of her own territory, and when she finds that she is near the limit of her resources she will openly seek peace. When that time comes the outsider still will think that Germany is as strong as ever. But appearances will be deceiving, made so by Germany as a result of an almost superhuman effort to bluff the enemy into granting generous terms. The certainty that Germany will strike formidable blows at the very moment that she is conscious that her collapse is near, must always be kept in mind.

June 29—The great diplomatic struggle for the cooperation of Bulgaria, Roumania and Greece continues. By concentrating their persuasive powers against Bulgaria the allies should be able to tempt her to attack Turkey. Bulgaria, thus committed, would cease to be a menace to Roumania and Greece, both of which would spurn any suggestion that they join the Germanic forces. Bulgaria geographically and diplomatically occupies the central and key positions in the Balkans.

July 6—The misfortunes of the allies are entirely attributable to the shortage of equipment. But for the failure of the factories to live up to expectations, the British and Russians would have so many millions more men engaged that Germany would be fighting a despairing defensive on both sides.

July 9—The surrender of all the German forces in German Southwest Africa to General Botha means the transfer to the British flag of a colony more than half as large again as Germany proper. Britain has accepted the offer of the South American Union to send a force of volunteers to fight in Europe.

July 17—The Canadian division has been removed from the Festubert region, west of La Bassee, and is now probably some distance north of Fleurbaix, where it first took over a continuous stretch of trench. The last hard fighting in which the Canadians were engaged was immediately to the east of Givenchy.

Aug. 5—Warsaw has fallen. For three weeks the Russians have been slowly preparing to evacuate the

place. The Canadian division is in Belgium, a few miles to the south of the salient of Ypres. It appears to be holding a front of about three miles between Messines and Ploegstreet.

Aug. 17—The troopship Royal Edward has been sunk. It is the first troopship torpedoed by an enemy submarine in more than twelve months of war.

Aug. 18—An understanding of the European situation is impossible without a recognition of the exhausted condition of the Russian armies. The writer has never ceased to err on the side of optimism, and will continue to look on facts in the most favorable light. Since the first of May at least a million Russian soldiers have been put out of action, or one-third of the number kept at the front. In justice to the Russians we must see their plight, otherwise we will not render all the help possible. The Russians are fighting more heroically than ever, but they are faced by overwhelming odds. No greater exploits than the retreats from the Carpathians and the Bzura can be found in military annals. The Grand Duke Nicholas has added to instead of detracting from his reputation as a military genius during the great three months' retreat. But unless an interruption comes from the friends of Russia the Czar's armies will have to fall back from position to position.

Aug. 19—The fighting at the Dardanelles has been very desperate. The Turks planned to drive the troops from the Antipodes into the sea. The losses on both sides were very heavy. It is said that in the original landing on the peninsula the allies suffered 15,000 casualties.

Aug. 25—The Russians have given the Germans the surprise of their lives. Their Baltic fleet, ably assisted by British submarines, and directed by an admiral who knew how to make a trap out of the Gulf of Riga, has inflicted on the enemy a great naval reverse.

Aug. 24—A new British army is operating near the Somme River at a point opposite Peronne.

Aug. 26—Twice since they landed on the peninsula of Gallipoli the plucky troops from our sister dominions in the Antipodes have gained possession of the heights of Sari Bahr, which dominate the Turkish line of communication with Constantinople, only to be driven back by desperate counter-attacks of the enemy. The

intervention of Bulgaria and the co-operation of an Italian expedition are needed to ensure the opening of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus before winter sets in. The first-class fortress of Brest-Litovsk, the great Russian military centre and supply depot, has been abandoned to the enemy.

Aug. 27—A Canadian officer in England reports having seen as many as thirty captured submarines. The estimate of Germany's total loss runs from thirty-five to sixty submarines.

Aug. 1—The Germans report that 1,100,000 Russians were captured during the last four months and 300,000 others killed and wounded, proves the truth of the Russian statement that most of the prisoners taken were wounded men. Competent authorities have estimated that the German casualties in the eastern arena during the same period exceed 1,000,000.

Sept. 3—Germany is feeling around for peace through the Vatican, but covers up this evidence of weakness by protesting that there can be no peace until Britain's naval power is crushed.

Sept. 6—There must be a turning point in this war. It was expected last spring, but the allies were not ready. It did not come in the summer. But the allies will win, and win decisively. Data is not available to justify a prediction as to the time. Some historians in later years may point to the extrication of the Russian armies from the Polish salient as the circumstance that decided the war against the Germanic combination. It certainly represents the loss of Germany's second chance as the failure of the initial rush into France represents the loss of her first chance.

Sept. 8—The removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas cannot reflect on his direction of the Russian armies. With no show of justice ean the Czar, his royal cousin, hold the Grand Duke responsible for the lack of munitions which alone explains the Russian reverses. The Grand Duke throughout the war has exhibited qualities of generalship of the very highest order. Should it be that this man recommended the acceptance of the favorable peace terms suggested by the enemy—which is almost incredible—the condition of the Russian forces must be far from satisfactory, and the Czar, by his cour-

age in rejecting the recommendation, has averted a colossal disaster to the allied cause.

Sept. 13—Lloyd George seems to question whether the allies in the western arena are prepared to cope with all the possibilities of the next few months, and he asserts that the enemy still enjoys an overwhelming advantage in equipment. Possibly a slight exaggeration is necessary to convince the British people of the need for greater sacrifices, but the effect of the speech on the Balkan States may be disastrous. Lloyd George may have decided against the allies the issue of the diplomatic struggle that has raged in the Balkans for months. Bulgaria, Roumania, and Greece are not going to jump into the arena on the side of nations whose statesmen declare they are not fully prepared for war.

Sept. 16—As the bulk of the Second Canadian Division is now in France, along with the First Division and with units of the First Contingent, who were held in England for ten months, additional interest must be taken in the portion of the line where the Canadians are located. It is understood that they are all together, forming a complete army corps of 40,000 men, the infantry soldiers totalling 26,400 men, under the command of General Alderson. The First Division has occupied about three miles of front between Messines and Ploegstreet, called by the soldiers "Plugstreet," since the end of June. The total length of line now held by the Canadian troops is probably between five and six miles.

Sept. 20—Will offensive operations develop in the western arena this fall? The prevailing view among experts appears to be that there will be no heavy fighting in the western arena until the spring. But a combination of circumstances has arisen that seems to make it extremely urgent that the allies at once order a strong attack.

Sept. 21—The first serious move openly made by the Germanic forces to make good their threat to smash a way through the Balkan peninsula to the relief of their Turkish ally is officially reported by both Berlin and Vienna. German artillery has been employed for the first time along Austria's southern frontier against Serbia. This is the third time that Serbia has been

attacked. The first invasion began in the closing days of July last year and came to a disastrous end in August with a loss of at least 25,000 men and fifty guns. The second invasion came in October, when the Austrians invaded from the direction of Bosnia. On the first occasion they may have had more than 120,000 men, but on the second occasion they brought a host of 300,000. Then 40,000 Austrians were taken prisoner, four army corps wiped out, scores of cannon captured, and the invaders expelled from Serbian soil.

Sept. 22—Berlin is boasting that Bulgaria will use her army against Serbia and that Roumania will be an idle on-looker. Such a development would be a wonderful triumph for German diplomacy and a severe blow for the "safe" policy that so far has dictated the strategy of the allies in the western arena.

Sept. 24—The allies still have a chance of heading off Bulgaria by demonstrating their power in the western arena and on the peninsula of Gallipoli. It is very important, however, that they do not attempt a serious operation that they are not sure they can carry to success.

Sept. 25—The next two weeks promise to be among the most critical in the war. Terrific fighting is certain to mark October and November. Germany must secure a decision before winter sets in or her cause will appear as hopeless as it really is.

Sept. 27—The allies have begun offensive operations in the western arena. The capture on Saturday and Sunday of more than 20,000 prisoners and forty guns is an impressive success which few people last week believed to be possible in trench warfare. Whether the allies break clean through or not, they have developed such strength that the Berlin strategists must amend their plans and provide hundreds of thousands more troops for the outer defences of Germany on the west.

Oct 2—The allied troops have landed in Greece. Bulgaria naturally will regard such action with alarm, but long ago it was suggested that as an evidence of good faith allied troops should occupy the territory that Serbia intimated she was willing to cede to Bulgaria. Sofia has insisted that Bulgaria should be allowed to occupy at once the territory she claims, but owing to the

strategic value of the district this would be too risky.

Oct. 2—Germany committed the greatest crime in the history of mankind when she precipitated this war, but if Bulgaria enters the struggle against Russia and Britain, Bulgaria will be guilty of the most contemptible crime in the annals of the nations. She will be fighting with the worst enemies of her race and nationality against her friends and deliverers. At the outset she would enjoy a strategical advantage in that her frontiers and those of Austro-Hungary envelope two-thirds of Serbia.

Oct. 4—The die has been cast. At 9 o'clock this morning, Toronto time, a Russian ultimatum demanding that Bulgaria should send the German officers usurping authority in Sofia about their business expired. Unless the Bulgarian government complied with the demand that it make a clean break with the enemies of the allies, the Russian ambassador and consuls are now on their way to the frontier, to return no more until the allies have completely subjugated Germany and all her dupes. The report that General Mackensen will command the Germanic troops that will attempt to smash a way through to Constantinople is not unlikely. Mackensen is a soldier who does not believe in half measures. When he strikes, he strikes hard and keep striking regardless of his losses.

Oct. 6—A very critical situation has developed in the Balkans. The basis for the German assurance to Bulgaria that she need fear no attack from either Greece or Roumania has been laid by King Constantine's veto of the policy of the Greek Premier, Venizelos, who has again resigned. This is the second time within a year that the sovereign has forced the resignation of the people's chosen leader.

Oct. 6—The third and probably the last chance of a German victory in this war lies in the success of the Balkan campaign which was launched yesterday when Austro-German forces crossed the three rivers, the Danube, Save, and Drina, which form the north and northwestern frontier of Serbia.

Oct. 8—The new Balkan war begins under circumstances that are very unfavorable for the allies. Deserted at the last moment by Greece, which was honorably

bound by treaty and the assurance of her Premier to assist Serbia, the allied troops are threatened by overwhelming forces on north, west and east. Were Greece to refuse to allow more allied troops to go across her territory, or were she to forbid the shipment of war supplies northward over the railway from Saloniki, let alone use her armies against the allies, a desperate situation would arise.

Oct. 15—Lord Milner's suggestion that the allies should abandon their campaign on the peninsula of Gallipoli reflects the opinion of many authorities in Britain that the Dardanelles cannot be opened up by direct attack. The winter storms are about to begin, and it is clear that in the absence of an early success the British forces on the peninsula will have difficulty in maintaining their positions. The Austro-German force moving southward up the Morava valley 300,000 strong have the assistance of about 200,000 Bulgarians moving westward. The allied forces at the moment opposing them under very unfavorable strategic conditions do not exceed 350,000. The Serbians in the north have inflicted very heavy casualties, but show signs of cracking.

Oct. 19—The failure of allied diplomacy in the Balkans has been followed by an acute military crisis and sharp differences of opinion between cabinet ministers of the allied countries as to the best policy to adopt. Formidable military measures to cope with the new Balkan situation appear to be under way, but these have not the hearty co-operation yet of all the allied nations, and some of the strongest French and British ministers disapprove of the course being followed. Sir Edward Carson has resigned. The harassed British Premier, Mr. Asquith, is ill from strain. Sir Edward Grey is passing through a storm of criticism as severe as ever experienced by Lord Kitchener. The great Delcasse, France's Foreign Secretary, has retired from office. The commander of France's naval forces in the Mediterranean has been suspended, and Sir Ian Hamilton, leader of the ill-starred Dardanelles expedition, has been ordered home.

Oct. 23—"Let there be no illusions," says the London Telegraph; the present is the darkest moment since the war began. That statement is an absolute falsehood.

It never should have been printed, even if true. The efforts of allied diplomacy are being balked at every turn by the monstrous utterances of excitable editors who profess to be the only Simon-pure patriots in the United Kingdom. Not one of the last six weeks that the allies have spent in trying to convince the Balkan nations of their military strength has passed without an alarming declaration of allied weakness by the supposedly responsible British journals. Ever since the battle of the Marne the allies have grown stronger in the face of severe reverses and the enemy has grown weaker, notwithstanding brilliant success in the field. We may bank on it that Roumania will not act against us this year. If the fortunes of the allies depend solely or mainly on the unfortunate little Serbian army, they are in a bad way indeed. The very nature of the enemy's Balkan campaign is defensive. It was imposed on the enemy by the impending collapse of the Turk, the main prop of the central empires.

Oct. 25—Allied troops are disembarking at Saloniki by the thousands, and despatches say that supplies are being landed for a half million men.

Oct. 27—General Monro has arrived at Gallipoli to take over the command vacated by Sir Ian Hamilton. The launching of a general assault on the peninsula would be in the nature of a forlorn hope. Unless it is made in November, the campaign there may be abandoned, as the winter storms will imperil the supplies on which the army must subsist. The force of 13,000 British that Lord Lansdowne says is at Saloniki, is pitifully small.

Nov. 2—The Balkan campaign has not yet begun to take on an aspect favorable to the allies. The Germans are pressing southward into Serbia with accelerating speed, contemptuously disregarding the rumors that the Roumanians may take them in the rear.

Nov. 4—All eyes will be on Athens during the next few days. Venizelos, the pro-ally statesman, has defeated the Zaimis Ministry in the House by a majority vote of 31, and it is expected that the Premier foisted on parliament by the King will resign.

Nov. 6—To-morrow the first objective of the German campaign in the Balkans is likely to be accomplished;

that is, the enemy will have possession of all that part of the Constantinople railway in Serbia.

Nov. 8—The situation that Kitchener finds as he approaches the Balkan theatre of war is extremely grave. The enemy wishes to destroy the armies of Serbia before the allies can arrive in sufficient numbers. Were the Serbian armies, now reduced to 200,000, compelled to surrender, it is possible that the French and British troops in southern Serbia would be pushed backward across the Greek frontier.

Nov. 17—Britain's new war cabinet, including Bonar Law, is in Paris on a visit of the utmost importance. Its principal mission is to determine the demands that should be made on Greece and the nature of the subsequent operations of all the allied nations in the Near East. Lord Kitchener is reported to have left Lemnos for the Gallipoli peninsula. Should Kitchener find no possibility of success for a new assault on the defences at the Narrows he may have to move the allied troops from at least one of the two fronts on the peninsula to Saloniki.

Nov. 20—Lack of team play is responsible for the awkward positions of the allies in the Balkans. We have no allied general staff and no allied commander-in-chief, yet the isolated fronts in Europe make one great battlefield in which the enemy has a tremendous advantage owing to his being on the inside of the circle. The advantage thus possessed by the enemy must be equal to a million men. In addition to this the foe enjoys an undivided control of all the military and diplomatic resources of his allies. It is amazing that the natural difficulties inherent to campaigns on isolated fronts did not induce the allies long ago to arrange for a closer co-ordination of their operations. The movement to establish closer relations is likely to grow until an allied war council to determine every important military and diplomatic move is created.

Nov. 25—An official report issued at Athens states that the Greek Government has given guarantees that the allied forces will not be molested nor their freedom of action hampered hereafter even though they should be driven back across the Greek frontier.

Nov. 27—A large British army has been operating in the Somme Valley for at least two weeks.

Nov. 29—The despatches that intimate that peace may be secured within three months should not be taken seriously. It would not be good news if it were true. There is no prospect of crushing Germany's military power in that time, and no peace terms can possibly accomplish what the allied armies have failed to do in the field.

Nov. 30—Berlin advices say that Dr. Solf, Germany's Colonial Secretary, announces that "Germany asks nothing more than an honorable peace with guarantees for a happy future. It is evident that official Germany no longer entertains the hope that world-power may be secured in this war. The guarantee for a happy future that Dr. Solf mentions, however, would pave the way for another attempt. The expedition in Mesopotamia has retired a few miles. The enemy has received reinforcements that have been long on the way.

Dec. 1—The value of Italy's assistance in the continental struggle is being greatly under-estimated. She is attracting to her front a larger number of enemy troops, and has already inflicted casualties on the enemy running up into hundreds of thousands of men. It is that that counts rather than the gain of territory.

Dec. 3—Lord Kitchener has resumed his duties at the War Office. General Joffre has been put in charge of the French armies on all the various fronts, including the Balkan. The British setback in Mesopotamia seems to be more serious than was first understood.

Dec. 6—Two months ago to-day the Teutons began their Serbian campaign. Their success over the Serbians with the help of the Austrians and Bulgarians has been of a most decisive character, and to-day the only Serbian territory left in allied hands is in the extreme south in the shape of a pyramid, the sides of which are eighty miles long. The Italian Premier says that there is no doubt left of the allies' final triumph. It was this belief that led Italy last week to agree with the other entente powers that "no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies." The allies here bind themselves to make no demands that are not unanimous. Moderation towards a beaten foe will be the outcome of such a proviso.

Dec. 7—The large British expedition in Mesopotamia is in a position of some peril. A week ago it suffered a severe reverse between Ctesiphon and Bagdad for reasons that remain somewhat mysterious, and since then it has been in precipitate flight, suffering severely on the way. It has now reached Kut-el-Amara, where is located the strongest fortified position in Mesopotamia, and here a stand may be made with the aid of reinforcements.

Dec. 9—We have reached the hour, long foreseen, when Germany, at the zenith of her military successes, with an abyss beyond, officially suggests that she is prepared to make an honorable peace. The German Chancellor says, "We decline responsibility for the continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the whole world. No one can say that we continue the war because we still desire to conquer this or that country as a guarantee. If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity, then we shall be ready to discuss them." No true Britisher will want to treat with the Germans at this hour. The allies cannot make peace now without acknowledging themselves to be beaten. We went into this war to save Belgium, and we will not lay down our arms until she is assured as great a material recompense for her plucky conduct and fearful losses as it is possible to secure for her. We planned to save the world from the curse of militarism and we will never admit failure. The German war machine must be irretrievably wrecked. And while we are about it, we may as well secure permanent peace by readjusting the boundaries of Europe in accordance with nationality and equity. The war declared by Germany as the natural result of the worship of force and fraud following the three successful wars which founded her empire, must be so disastrous that the German people will give up the dream of world-power and end the fifty-year regime that has cursed humanity.

Dec. 11—Another kaleidoscopic change has come over the Balkan situation. Greece is preparing to demobilize her army.

Dec. 13—"Let the armies stand still where they are," says Henry Ford at the moment his own nation is threatening to break off diplomatic relations with Austria. It does not worry Mr. Ford that Germany has a bloody foot on the neck of innocent Belgium, nor that the richest

Victorious Canadian Army celebrating in Denain, in Mid-October, 1918, in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and General Currie

industrial districts of France and Russia are in the hands of the invaders. He is like the man who stood idly by while murder and rapine were committed and then interfered to prevent the punishment of the criminal by the forces of justice.

Dec. 15—According to the official Bulgarian statement, the allies have had 172,000 men in southern Serbia, made up of 97,000 French and 75,000 British. The forces attacking the allies are estimated at 180,000, made up of 120,000 Bulgars and 60,000 Germans. The enemy had the advantage of position in the recent fighting, and if there was even a remote danger that in the middle of a critical battle the Greek army would cut the allies off from their base, a retirement plainly was advisable. The voluntary retirement of the allies to Greek territory was a splendid move.

Dec. 16—The changes in the British army commands are no occasion for gloom. The transfers now being made are the outcome of the hardening of the allied resolution to win the war. Sir John French at three score years and two goes back to England to take over the command of the British forces in the United Kingdom. His place as commander of "the army in France and Flanders" is being taken by Sir Douglas Haig, who has been in command of the First Army since the beginning of the war. The original British expeditionary force consisted of two army corps of 40,000 men, one of which was commanded by Sir Douglas Haig and the other by General Smith Dorrien. Later these two men were put in charge of the First and Second Armies, respectively, each army composed of three army corps, or 120,000 men. At the present time the equivalent, probably, of eight such armies are in the western arena. General Haig appears to have been promoted to supreme command, while his colleague, Smith Dorrien, heretofore exercising equal authority with him, goes to take the leadership of the important but difficult campaign against German East Africa.

Dec. 20—It is with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction that we chronicle the evacuation of the principal allied front on the peninsula of Gallipoli. No one can escape a touch of sadness that the bravery of the Australians and New Zealanders and the other British forces should be so unproductive of tangible results. Indirectly

the Gallipoli campaign has not been without its compensations, perhaps even justifying the sacrifice of a quarter of a million men. The enemy has had to employ on that front probably a total of five hundred thousand men, of whom at least two hundred thousand have fallen. Had these troops been free to operate in Asia, they might have reached the border of India and possibly the eastern side of the Red Sea and Suez Canal. They might have invaded Russian territory in the Caucasus and materially assisted the German plan of forcing a separate peace on Russia which came near to success three months ago.

Dec. 28—The removal of forty thousand Indian troops from the western arena to a front where the climate is more suitable for men of their race, proves that the allies are not alarmed by all the talk about a great German offensive in France and Flanders. They are likely to be used in Mesopotamia.

CHAPTER III.

1916.

Jan. 4—"I will not conclude peace until we have expelled the last enemy from our territory, and I will only conclude the peace with the full accord of the allies." So says the Czar of all the Russias. As M. Barthou says, 1914 was a year of surprise, 1915 a year of preparation, and 1916 will be a year of victory for the allies.

Jan. 5—To-day Britain announces her departure from the principle of voluntarism. After seventeen months of war it has been decided by the government that it would be unfair to use the services of patriotic married men while between two and three hundred thousand single men, physically fit, fail to offer themselves on the altars of their country. The exclusion of Ireland from the compulsory law has been forced by the attitude of the Nationalists, and is a very wise provision. At the same time it plainly imperils the future of home rule.

Jan. 7—General Ian Hamilton's detailed report on the operations at Sulva Bay and Anzac contains only one surprise and that is that he was opposed to the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula. He was asked on the 11th of October to estimate the number of men who would be lost in evacuating the positions, and curtly replied that such an operation was "unthinkable." He was recalled five days after he declared a withdrawal was "unthinkable." General Monro was sent in his stead, with the result that the evacuation was effected with virtually no loss of life and an inconsiderable loss of material. The favorable situation that now exists in the Balkans is due to the decision and moral courage shown in abandoning the Gallipoli fronts. But for that heroic resolution, Greece and Roumania to-day might both be definitely alligned on the side of the enemy. As it is, the odds strongly favor their ultimate co-operation with the allies.

Jan. 11—The military situation in Mesopotamia is somewhat obscure. It has been said that the British forces are out of all danger, but this certainly is not true.

It is nip-and-tuck with the troops which are surrounded at Kut-el-Amara.

Jan. 19—"The end of this war will be a matter of negotiation between practically immobilized and extremely shattered antagonists." Such is the prophecy made by H. G. Wells, the well-known English writer, in last week's Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Wells is entitled to his opinion, but he should keep it to himself. Success depends on the morale of the British people and it is treasonable for croakers of the Wells' type to break into print. It would be better far to be wrong a thousand times than to write gloomy prophecies in the hope of being able to say "I told you so" in the moment of a great disaster, such as the consummation of an inconclusive peace would be. The prime and only essential to the absolute destruction of Germany's military power is the resolution of the allied nations to win at whatever cost. It is absolutely false that from a military standpoint a complete triumph is not obtainable.

Jan. 22—Although the allies' naval power is as three to one against the enemy, croakers in the Daily News and Daily Mail, London, Eng., address themselves in fear and trembling to their timid brothers in the United Kingdom. They say that the Germans are equipping new battleships with 17-inch guns, that experts may scoff, but so they did when references were made to the Germans having 42-centimeter guns. Germany has only three warships, at most ,equipped with guns larger than 12-inches.

Jan. 28—The most lamentable failure of the allies in this period of the war is not of a strictly military nature. It is the neglect to show the world in convincing form the evidence that proves that Germany has shot her bolt, and that the allies have survived the period of their weakness and by miracles of preparation are now equipped to strike a death blow to their tiring enemy. The allies seem devoid of dramatic instinct. They scoff at Germany's blundering diplomacy and misunderstanding of psychology, but the course of the war has proven that the Germans have known how to sustain the morale of their own nation, how to impress neutrals with the invincibility of the German military machine, and how to depress the confidence and determination of the allied peoples. The failure of the allies to make the most of their advantages,

let alone to deceive outsiders as to their infirmities, shows an amazing lack of vision and of imagination.

Feb. 4—The fire in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa may have been the work of German agents, but it will not cripple Canada's plans for the prosecution of the war.

Feb. 5—The official British statement that General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-chief of the British forces on the continent, and Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, are on a mission to the King of the Belgians, arouses conflicting feelings of hope and fear. It strongly suggests that the Germans have offered or are about to offer to evacuate Belgium and re-establish Belgian sovereignty in return for a separate peace and a pledge of neutrality throughout the remainder of the war.

Feb. 10—The retirement of General Smith-Dorrien is announced. The reason given is ill-health.

Feb. 15—King George's words to parliament at the opening are worth remembering. He referred to the allies as all being steadfast in the resolve "to secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked and unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honor."

Feb. 17—The fall of the great Armenian fortress of Erzerum will come as a dull sickening thud to Enver Pasha, the Turk who sold his country to Germany.

Feb. 19—Official denials that the allies are coercing Belgium into rejecting a German proposal for the evacuation and indemnification of Belgium do not prove that there is nothing in the rumors that Germany would like to detach Belgium from the allied cause. The trend of events makes it plain that the allies are concerned about the possibility of German proposals being listened to by Belgians who are tired of waiting for the allies to set their country at liberty. German papers have openly suggested that Belgium would be well advised if she accepted peace on the basis of the restoration of her territorial independence and the payment of an indemnity.

Feb. 23—The most important gain scored by the Germans during their six weeks' activity in the western arena was secured yesterday in the northern part of the Verdun salient, where they attacked along a fifteen or twenty-mile front and at one point penetrated the French

defences to a depth of two miles along a four or five-mile front. There is no doubt whatever that the Germans will attempt to press their advantage, secured at great cost though it was.

Feb. 24—The desperate battle of Verdun continues with growing intensity. It already ranks as one of the great battles of the war. The Germans have made more progress. The front under artillery attack is at least 25 miles long, extending eastward and westward from the Meuse, but it is only east of the Meuse that the German infantry is assaulting. Here along a seven mile front the enemy has concentrated 280,000 troops, in attack and reserve, which form a battering-ram of tremendous power.

Feb. 26—The German battering-ram has made impressive progress towards the city of Verdun and confidence that the fortress of that name will be held by the French, implicit until yesterday, is at last seriously shaken. The enemy has taken by storm one of the principal forts on the northeast, the fort of Douaumont, and as most of the principal heights in the region are now in German hands and the enemy has advanced more than a mile a day for five days without a check, we are forced to the conclusions that his effort is more formidable than has been conceded in most calculations on the side of the allies. He already has advanced six miles on a fourteen-mile front, the largest single gain since the battle-front settled into a line of fortified trenches, and unless an allied thunderbolt is immediately launched a very extended readjustment of the battle-line northwest and southeast of Verdun will become necessary.

Feb. 28—By crushing in the Verdun salient on the north, the Germans have necessitated a retirement on the east of Verdun. North and east of Verdun the French have retreated an average distance of about five miles on a thirty-mile front.

March 4—It is two weeks since the Germans began their effort to capture the fortress and city of Verdun, but they are still far from their objective. Already their losses reach impressive figures, being not less than 125,000 and not more than 175,000. This means that from one-fifth to one-third of those engaged in the attacks have been killed, or wounded.

March 13—The allied war council that began its session yesterday at the French army headquarters will have a very satisfactory war situation to review. The outstanding feature of the war is the fact that the allies' strength in the west has attracted the German thunderbolt to that side of Europe, that the thunderbolts have struck but without their usual effects, and that nations on the eastern side who would co-operate with the allies if they dared are beginning to pluck up courage. They fully realize that Germany is not play-acting, that her attack on Verdun is being made in deadly earnest with all the power that she can muster, and that the situation is full of possibilities of tragedy for Germany. So each day's developments in the closing days of the winter of 1915-16 unfold a little more of the film which will be known to history as "The Rise and Downfall of the German Empire." The Germans claim that since their Verdun operations began they have taken 26,000 prisoners, 189 cannon and 323 machine guns.

March 15—The unreasonable depression created two weeks ago by the degree of success obtained by the Germans around Verdun in being supplanted by undue hopefulness that the enemy is about to collapse. We may expect Germany to weaken to a dangerous degree her defences on the east and south in a desperate attempt to make early gains on the western front. In our opinion the allied lines in the west will stand the shock of fresh attacks. The enemy will be compelled to abandon his offensive operations and tremendous drives be attempted by the British and French.

March 18—The most remarkable war development during the week has been the downfall of Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine. He is to the German navy what Lord Fisher is to the British navy and more. It is being suggested that Von Tirpitz has been removed because he objects to risking the German grand fleet in the North Sea. That explanation will not do. Von Tirpitz knows better than most people that the German fleet never will have as good a chance to gain victory—slim as it is—as it has now. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the downfall of Von Tirpitz is the work of President Wilson. In the midst of delicate and dangerous negotiations with Germany in connection with the

Lusitania horror, President Wilson stopped short until he secured from Congress what amounted to a full power of attorney. Mr. Wilson found a pretext for sending Ambassador Gerard away from Berlin as a delicate hint that he might never return unless the American view point as to submarine warfare was met, and Mr. Lansing was sent on a "vacation" just to show that American diplomacy had said its last word, and that it was up to Germany to say yes or no. And the answer of the Kaiser is the removal of the man who created the German navy.

March 21—Telegrams that have passed between Generals Haig and Joffre prove that the British rendered important aid to the French during the battle of Verdun of a nature that has not been clearly revealed. Possibly it was little more than taking over the sixteen miles of line from Hebuterne to Arras, the making of attacks in the La Bassee region and the sending of a number of small units into the thick of battle. Whatever the help the British afforded, it is a satisfaction to know in the words of General Joffre, that "When recently the French army made an appeal to the comradeship of the British army the latter responded by offering its most complete and speediest aid."

March 22—Washington denies that Germany has made any suggestion to Mr. Gerard that the time has come for the United States to use her good services in securing a cessation of hostilities. The writer believes the story to be true. Germany may not have formally asked the United States to begin peace pour parlers, but speaking as casually as possible, but very significantly, nevertheless, for one set of belligerents, she revealed a willingness to enter upon a discussion of peace terms. It is said that the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who has definitely established an ascendancy over the Tirpitz faction, which would prosecute the war ruthlessly to a finish, five days ago sent for the American Ambassador and talked with him for an hour. He persuaded him to remain at his post indefinitely. He also in a general way intimated that Germany might be willing to withdraw from the occupied portion of France without first obtaining an indemnity and that she would evacuate Belgium in return for the African colonies taken from her by

Britain. She even would forego an indemnity from Belgium and help in the rehabilitation of that country. Assuming all this to be true, Germany now admits that she has lost the war. She entered upon the war with the slogan "World Power or Downfall." Already she would be thankful to abandon the war on the basis of the ante-bellum status quo. The odds are decidedly against peace being arranged within eight months. The only terms the allies would consider would not receive a moment's consideration at this stage by the proud German people, who fail to understand the real situation. Germany is still strong, though weary and suffering acutely. She knows that the allies will have to make appalling sacrifices to impose their will upon her; sacrifices, in the case of Britain, much greater than already have been endured. And she hopes by a belated show of reasonableness to weaken the resolution of Britain to pay the price of a complete victory.

March 24—The reports now appearing in the British press that Germany is about to attempt a serious invasion of Britain and risk her fleet in a general engagement do not convince. The Germans are not crazy enough to believe that they can gain victory in this war by smashing the British fleet. They do hope that by carrying out with some daring a policy of bluff they will induce the British people to consent to reasonable peace terms. Herr Erzberger, the leader of the German clerical party, who went to Rome and did his best to prevent Italy from joining the allies—his machinations being such as to lead to the use of the misnomer "the Vatican plot"—is now in Bucharest, where he is striving to prevent Roumania from reaching a decision to strike on the side of Russia. There is reason to think that he definitely has failed, as he did on the former occasion.

April 8—"As soon as one lets the cheeky beggars, Canadians from America, have a bit of quiet, they get uppish." Such is the statement appearing in an unposted letter found by the Canadians in a German trench near St. Eloi.

April 11—Turkish troops from Gallipoli are now reaching the Armenian and Mesopotamian fronts in large numbers.

April 18—The left wing of the Canadians at St. Eloi during the last week lost a thousand men in the struggle for mine craters.

April 22—To-day is the first anniversary of the battle of Langemarck, which developed into the battle of St. Julien, and later into what is rightly known as the second battle of Ypres. To-day instead of 12,000 troops, this Dominion has 60,000 men at the battle-front, with reserves fully trained and in course of training of 220,000 men. The troops on the firing line hold positions extending southward from a point two miles south of Ypres.

April 25—Aided by three Zeppelins, which flew over the County of Norfolk last night dropping incendiary shells and lighting up the landscape, a strong German naval squadron, composed of battle cruisers, light cruisers, and destroyers, before dawn this morning raided the town of Lowestoft in the adjoining county of Suffolk. A contingent of Russian troops has been landed at Marseilles.

April 26—Troops from Belfast and England have reached Dublin, where disturbers have established themselves for two or three days and where martial law is being applied.

April 27—It is now nearly two weeks since Sir Roger Casement went aboard a German submarine at Kiel and departed on as harebrained a mission as ever enlisted the co-operation of desperate men. Plans agreed upon after much secret conspiring in Germany, Ireland, and the United States, required that he should pilot a ship laden with rifles, machine guns, and munitions from Germany to a point off the southwest coast of Ireland, where the war supplies were to be put ashore and quickly distributed to all parts of Ireland where the separatist movement had strong support. Sir Roger was then to play a leading part in the military operations that would follow. These necessarily had to be got under way at once, for it was too much to expect that the death-dealing cargo could be landed and put in the hands of the enemies of the British Empire without the knowledge of the British authorities. After the unloading operations were well under way, Sir Roger Casement put out from the submarine with two companions in a collapsible boat. They rowed to a nearby cove to meet some of the conspirators

on the mainland. Meanwhile the authorities had become suspicious, the men who were to be met apparently had been arrested and when Sir Roger kept his appointment he fell into the hands of the Crown. He was quickly taken across Ireland and the Irish Sea to England and is now in London tower.

April 29—For five days the rebels have been in control of the strategic points in the heart of Dublin, a city of 300,000 people. They are beginning to lose their grip. It is believed that ten or twelve thousand men, mostly armed, are under the banner of the green, white and yellow flag of the "Irish Republic" in Dublin. To-day behind barricades in the streets and from the roofs of buildings they are resisting the cordon of troops that is closing in on them. A gunboat shelled Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the rebels, which backs on to the river. When the firing began three hundred rebels were in the building. The building later was occupied by loyalists. British troops bombed the rebels out of Stephen's Green, and took four hundred prisoners. As a military revolt the Sinn Fein rebellion is a fizzle, but it is a serious distraction in the middle of the greatest crisis ever experienced by the British Empire.

May 1—The death or capture of the two principal leaders of the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland and the surrender yesterday of more than 700 of their followers at Dublin justifies the statement that the backbone of the revolt has been broken. The post-office and many of the principal stores and factories were destroyed by artillery fire and incendiary conflagrations, and the Nelson monument was wrecked by big shells directed against snipers ensconsed inside near the top. The casualties in Dublin will run well into the hundreds, twenty-nine officers already being on the list of dead and wounded. The material loss will be between ten and twenty million dollars. The capture of the British garrison at Kut-el-Amara, numbering 9,000 combatants and 4,000 camp followers, does not come as a surprise. Not three thousand white troops were left when General Townsend destroyed his guns and equipment and tendered his sword to the Turkish commander. The other six thousand troops were natives of India. Famine and disease killed more men than did Turkish shells and bullets.

May 2—The capture of General Townsend's army at Kut-el-Amara has brought to a head much impatience with the work of the British Government. The rebellion in Ireland has aggravated matters. Even so good a friend of the allies as Frank Simonds of the New York Tribune cuts loose with a diatribe most unusual on his part. Here are some of his utterances: "Britain has never yet been able to save anything on land." "Democracy has failed in England as it is failing in the United States." "It has neither statesmen nor generals." "Wherever her armies have gone to battle they have gone to defeat, ignominious defeat, regard being had for the generalship; splendid defeat, regard being had for the soldiers." "France has the Marne and Verdun; England has Gallipoli and Kut-el-Amara." Unjust critics saddle Britain with the whole blame for the Balkan fiasco, although Russia has always claimed that the Balkans were her particular sphere of influence. The decision to send expeditionary forces to Gallipoli was reached at the request of Russia and with the hearty co-operation of the French. At one time Russia was under agreement to land troops near Constantinople on the shores of the Black Sea, but she could not fulfil her part of the plan. The operations at Gallipoli and in northern Greece saved British rule in India and Egypt, contributed to the salvation of the Russian armies during the five months' retreat last year, and weakened Turkey, the main prop of the central powers. To say that the British never saved anything on land is to speak an untruth. British co-operation has saved both France and Russia. The odds are that the battle of the Marne would not have been won but for the aid of a hundred thousand British troops that fought several times their numbers. The British have not suffered in vain a half million casualties in France and Belgium. They saved Ypres and Calais, and more recently, by assuming greater responsibilities on the battle-front they enabled the French to save Verdun. The hope of the situation in Europe is not so much the French army or even the Russian army as the millions of men that Britain almost miraculously has trained and equipped during the last twelve months and now has ready for the field. The British have done a hundred times more in this war than their allies in August, 1914, dreamed they

would do. Instead of merely using her navy and financial power on their behalf and sending an expeditionary force of 120,000 men, Britain is putting her whole military strength into action. Canada alone has nearly 300,000 men in uniform.

May 3—To-day the British Government says farewell to voluntarism. The policy of conscription, now limited, will be made general. Of course it will not apply to Ireland. Unless Russia unexpectedly fails us this year, the period of anxiety about the result of the war definitely has ended, and the only unanswered question is whether Germany will be overwhelmed in the fall or in the summer. The British authorities are not going to mollycoddle all the rebels in Ireland. The proclamation of the Irish republic was signed by seven men and three of these, including the provisional president, Patrick Pearce, were shot this morning. Three others were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The seventh possibly was killed in the course of the fighting. Many cold-blooded murders featured the work of the rebels in various quarters, unarmed men being taken prisoners and promptly shot dead.

May 5—Germany has surrendered to the United States. She promises she will not torpedo the freighters or passenger boats of any nation, either within or without the war zone unless they have been visited and searched, or unless they resist, or attempt to escape.

May 9—Soldiers of our sister Dominions of Australia and New Zealand are now in France holding first line trenches. They underwent a process of seasoning in Gallipoli and needed no introduction to trench warfare. Our friends in the Antipodes have recruited about 300,000 men. They lost at least fifty per cent. of the numbers they put into the Dardanelles' campaign, but can easily keep two and possibly three divisions in the field.

May 17—A recent cable report to the effect that the Austrians had 300,000 men in the Trentino looks more credible in view of the strong offensive being conducted in that region by the enemy. The object of the offensive is to persuade Italy to make a separate peace and thus release a half million Austrian troops for operations elsewhere. By means of an overwhelming shell fire the

enemy has scored an initial success of surprising magnitude.

May 18—The Austrians have made further advances from the Trentino in a southeasterly direction towards the rear of the Italian armies on the Isonzo front.

May 19—Attempts to dismiss the Austrian offensive against the Italians in the Trentino as unimportant or as decisively checked, beyond possibility of developing serious advances, are childish. There is no occasion for consternation, but it is idle to deny that the enemy is making a great effort, and so far with unexpected success.

May 29—The invasion of Greece by a Bulgarian army estimated at 25,000 men has precipitated another crisis in the Balkans. Greek forces which occupied three forts defending the approaches to Demir Hissar withdrew before the invaders, under instructions from the Skouloudis Government at Athens, which holds that in so doing it is showing impartial neutrality, giving one set of belligerents the same privileges as were accorded to another. The evidence points strongly to the King and his obsequious Government having a definite understanding with the Teutons which can only be upset by strong military action by the allies or a great rising by the long-suffering Greek populace.

The New York Tribune publishes a poem entitled "Albion, Where Art Thou?" signed by "Thersites." The refrain is "Everybody's Fighting but the British." One verse has the following:—

"We've five million men,' they say—the story's worn and ageing,
I regard it nowadays as nothing but a wheeze;
They may have their millions, but it isn't war they are waging:
"Let the others do it"—and they take their bloomin' ease.
The British have their faults, but disloyalty and treachery to their friends are not among them.

June 1—The offensive of the Italians in the Trentino has been one of the most successful yet launched by any belligerent. The Austrians have captured 300 cannon and 30,000 men as compared with the 175 cannon and 25,000 men taken by the British and French in their

September offensive, and possibly 150 cannon and 40,000 men taken by the Germans in the Verdun offensive beginning three months ago. Last year's five months' offensive against the Russians in which the enemy captured a million men is in a class by itself.

June 2—The Germans claim that they have won a naval victory in the North Sea. It was fought on Wednesday night, and the German fleet returned to port yesterday. The enemy claims to have sunk one British Dreadnought battleship, the Marlborough; two cruisers, the Queen Mary, and the Indefatigible; besides two armored cruisers, a small British cruiser, and several destroyers. The Germans admit the loss of a pre-Dreadnought, the Pommern, the light cruiser Frauenlob, the cruiser Wiesbaden, and some torpedo boats.

Judging from the text of the German official statement and a London summary of the British Admiralty's statement arriving later to-day, the Germans came off best in the battle which occurred on Wednesday and during the following night, off the coast of Denmark, between the German high sea fleet and a powerful squadron of the British fleet. The British admit the loss of three Dreadnought-cruisers, and also three splendid 23-knot armored cruisers. The Germans have admitted only the loss of an old battleship, and two unimportant cruisers; but the British Admiralty's bulletin tells us that two Dreadnought cruisers and two light cruisers were lost by the enemy. As the account stands, the British have lost six and the enemy three ships that were fit to take a place in the battle line. But ship for ship, the British were the superior of the enemy vessels destroyed. The German claim that the British lost the Dreadnought battleship Warspite, a sister ship of the Elizabeth, and the Dreadnought battleship Marlborough, a vessel almost as powerful, is not admitted by London. The British lost three of the ten battle-cruisers with which they started the war and the Germans lost two out of their seven. The British unaided by their allies, still have a safe superiority in all types of vessels, particularly in Dreadnought battleships and armored cruisers.

For some time the German fleet has been seeking to catch and destroy an isolated squadron of the British fleet. The British had counter-plans which had for their

object the using of one squadron as a bait with which to coax the Germans into a battle which they could not break off before the main British squadron appeared. In the battle of wits on this occasion the enemy seems to have had the advantage. Before the main British squadron arrived he had severely mauled the battle-cruiser squadron and the fast battleships operating with it, and he succeeded in hurrying back to his base before he could be overtaken by disaster. The fast British squadron could have escaped had it the will, but it carried out its part in engaging overwhelming forces until aid arrived. The wisdom of the Admiralty in permitting an engagement on the east side of the North Sea where submarines and mines abound is open to question. The British, as frequently stated by the writer, should make the Germans seek out the British fleet in waters full of danger for the enemy.

June 3—Uncertainty as to the extent of the losses on both sides in the great North Sea battle makes it impossible to say to-day which side gained the advantage. The British losses are definitely established, and they are heavier than those known to have been sustained by the enemy. On the other hand, the latest details of the fighting, which extended over many miles of sea at a given time, and some of it in mist, and the darkness of the night, make it appear likely that proportionately to their strength, the German losses were heavier than the loss of the British. Indeed, it is possible that without regard to the strength of their navy, the Germans suffered the heavier losses. Perhaps we would be wise if we assume that one of the two Dreadnought battleships the British saw disabled, escaped. That would leave the score as follows: British losses—3 Dreadnought-cruisers, 3 armored cruisers, 8 destroyers, and probably a submarine. German losses—2 Dreadnought-cruisers, 1 Dreadnought battleship, 3 light cruisers, 6 destroyers, and a submarine. It is ridiculous to entertain the idea that British naval supremacy has been shattered or shaken, or that the enemy has better guns or ships. The British still have a two to one superiority. The most we can say is, that on Wednesday, the British were rash and the Germans were lucky and the British had their fingers nipped. The Germans are no nearer a victory that will relieve the

throttling of the life of Germany than they were a week ago. People who lose their nerve at the first bit of unpleasant naval news should buck up and remember they are British.

June 5—On Friday evening the enemy concentrated a terrible artillery fire against the southeastern portion of the Ypres salient. This entire front was held by Canadians, who within the last six weeks have extended their front from St. Eloi eastward and then northward for a distance of nearly five miles. The third Canadian division, the latest to enter the trenches, behaved magnificently. The Germans now admit the loss of the Dreadnought-cruiser Lutzow. The battleship Westfalen also, probably, was sunk. The whole naval situation has been improved by the battle in the North Sea.

June 6—The news of the drowning of Lord Kitchener and all his staff while "on the way to Russia" comes with the report of the beginning of a great Russian offensive in Galicia and Volhynia in which our allies already have captured 13,000 men. The whole empire will grieve for Kitchener. He ranked with "Bobs" as a hero of the British people. Lord Roberts died while in France during the war, on a visit to his beloved Indian troops. His only military rival in the hearts of Britishers also ends his career in the same struggle. Lord Kitchener died as he would have desired to die—in the performance of his duty.

June 7—The German attempts to capture Verdun and Ypres are going on simultaneously, and with great deter mination. Following the explosion of mines north of Hooge, the enemy again hurled his infantry at the Canadians south of Hooge, all the way southwestward to the canal near St. Eloi, a total distance of five miles. The new attacks on the Canadians broke down before the gallant resistance of the boys from this Dominion.

June 9—The strength of the attack of the Germans in the west has been wonderful. Yesterday they took Fort Vaux, northeast of Verdun, and the village of Hooge, east of Ypres. It appears that the Canadian losses already exceed five thousand, and that two brigades, the seventh and eighth, have been taken out for rest and re-organization. Other Canadian brigades have taken their places and British troops have come up to reinforce

the Canadians. The Russians have taken more than 50,000 Austrians as the result of four days' fighting.

June 13—If the relief of Italy was the prime objective of the Russian offensive, it has been accomplished in large measure, for the Italians are now the aggressors in the region southeast of the Trentino, where the Austrian battering-ram was reaching into the Province of Venetia. Our Canadian troops yesterday won a splendid success southeast of Zillebek in the Ypres salient, where they recaptured at a bound the mile of trenches they lost ten days before.

June 16—Czernowitz, the capital of the Duchy of Bukowina, is now in the hands of the Russians. The Russians already have reported the capture of 166,000 Austrians, 139 cannon, 266 machine guns, and 139 bomb throwers as the result of the fighting since June 4.

June 20—The London Times' military correspondent in France says that along the British front the opinion is that the war will be brought to a victorious end this year. That is a bare possibility; nothing more. The writer believes the allies will win decisively.

June 21—There are reasons for expecting that Germany will renew her indiscriminate submarine warfare against commerce. The recent naval battle in the North Sea emphasized the hopelessness of Germany using her grand fleet to relieve the intolerable effects of naval pressure.

June 24—Positively the last serious German attempt to capture Verdun is now under way. It got off to what seemed to be an alarmingly good start yesterday. Fort Souville was placed in danger from the near presence of German forces on the north. Immediate counter-attacks were ordered. The village of Fleury was retaken and the survivors of the hundred thousand German troops who participated in the assault were driven back. It is not unlikely that the Kaiser again is in the Verdun region to see the expected downfall of the "fortress." The splendid counter-attack made by the French during the night has only relieved and not transformed a serious situation in the salient.

June 26—The culminating crisis in the defence of Verdun has been reached. The allied plan of campaign is developing in a manner that promises to have us on the

tiptoe of expectancy during the rest of June and throughout July, and cheering long and loud in August. The Russians have greatly weakened the Austrian army by the capture of 200,000 men. At Verdun the distracted enemy is making tremendous efforts against the last lines of defences as the British heavy guns elsewhere turn loose their fury against his positions along an extended front. It is likely that General Joffre a day or two ago called upon the British to attack.

June 30—Next week well may be the most important in the war to date. For the first time the military might of Britain will be brought into play. Two years ago Britain hardly ranked with Serbia as a military nation. Today a million and a half well-trained and well-equipped men are matching themselves against the powerful German military organization in France and Belgium.

July 1—The expected British drive north of the Somme River developed at 7.30 this morning and got off to a good start. In the course of two hours the allied infantry captured the advanced trenches of the Germans along a front of sixteen miles between the Somme and Foncquevillers. The second main line of trenches is now being attacked. At a number of points the British have penetrated more than two miles the enemy defences.

July 3—The allied offensive now under way on the western front should be regarded as the beginning of a campaign rather than as a battle. Immediate results of a sensational character are not among the certainties. It is likely that the offensive on the Somme will be waged incessantly, week in and week out, until the enemy has been forced to call off his Verdun offensive and otherwise radically change his plans. The French claim that on Saturday night they re-took the Thiaumont battery, northeast of Verdun, after it had changed hands five times.

July 4—The French have advanced an average of a mile a day in the first three days of the Somme drive, and are fully half way to Peronne. The news from the western front is so good that there is no excuse for exaggeration. Despatches from sources that have not yet intimated that the British lost half their gains—being driven back nearly to their old positions along the northern seven miles of the front attacked—say that the British

gains are even greater than those first believed. That is not true.

July 7—Admiral Jellicoe's detailed official report of the battle of Jutland has been made public. It claims that the British destroyed at least four and possibly five German Dreadnoughts, including two battleships, a pre-Dreadnought battleship, and five cruisers.

July 10—German commentators are changing their tune. Major Moraht says: "In the west ,as everywhere, the great question for us is staving off a decisive defeat." The Lokal Anzieger says: "The exertions of the Russians are so tremendous that the result should in no case be measured by the standard applied hitherto." The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "We all know our position is critical. The immense responsibility devolving upon our staff in the west is terrible."

July 12—At the Somme the allies attacked along 25 miles of front, and to date they have taken 20,000 prisoners, 104 guns, and 48 square miles of territory. These figures look insignificant alongside the 270,000 men, 213 guns, and 866 machine guns the Russians have taken from the Austro-German forces since June 4th.

July 21—The work of saving Verdun goes on satisfactorily. Frederick Palmer, who is at the front in the Somme region, speaks of German troops and possibly German guns arriving from the Verdun front, which, if true, shows that the Somme offensive is accomplishing one of its principal objects.

July 24—An allied aeroplane has flown over Berlin and bombed the German capital—with proclamations. The honor of performing this record-breaking feat fell to a French aviator named Marchal, who flew from the town of Nancy over the entire length of the German Empire and to a point 240 miles beyond. Then trouble with his engine developed and he had to come down when only sixty miles from the Russian lines. Before he could complete his repairs he was made a prisoner. He had flown 807 miles. The proclamation he showered on the German capital told the Berliners: "We could bombard the open town of Berlin and thus kill the women and innocent children, but we are content to throw only the following proclamation."

July 25—During the last two weeks the Russians have advanced 40 miles along a front of 150 miles in Armenia.

July 26—The Russians have captured the valuable military base of Erzingan in Turkish Armenia, the headquarters in times of peace of the 4th Army Corps. Berlin is convinced that one-half of all the available British divisions outside of the British Isles already have been used in the Somme offensive. On Thursday, it is said, 220,000 British troops engaged in a vain assault. Unofficial estimates put the total number of combatants in the Somme region at a million and a half, but this is probably twice the real figure.

July 28—The execution of Captain Fryatt of the steamer Brussels, which was captured by destroyers and taken into Zeebrugge a month ago, ranks with the execution of Miss Cavell. The latter was found guilty by a court-martial of aiding the escape of British prisoners or spies; the former was similarly convicted of attempting to ram a German submarine a year ago, for which he was given a gold watch by the British Admiralty. In each case it is clear the Germans made an example of the victim in the hope that it would act as a deterrent. When the allies have Germany at their mercy, it will be up to them to make good their threats to treat Von Tirpitz as a pirate.

Aug. 1—General Haig says the German losses at the Somme are heavier than those of the allies. For the first time, German officers captured by the allies admit that Germany is beaten. They express amazement at the sight of the multitude of British reserves waiting to be sent into action.

Aug. 2—The German submarine trader Deutschland that reached Baltimore a few weeks ago after a voyage across the Atlantic from Germany around the north of Scotland, started on her return trip yesterday evening.

Aug. 3—The execution of Sir Roger Casement closes an unpleasant incident of the world struggle. Capt. Sims of the United States Dreadnought Nevada, who is considered the best strategist in the American navy, has submitted his views regarding the battle of Jutland to the Navy Department at the request of Secretary Daniels. In this report, Captain Sims said that the superiority of the British fleet was such that the German fleet would

have been decisively defeated if it had not withdrawn behind its defences. He expresses the view that "the military situation did not require the British to fight a decisive action or any action at all, because they already had practically as complete control of the sea as would have resulted from the defeat of the enemy fleet."

Aug. 4—Until the spring of 1915, not more than five million men on both sides had been at the front at any one time. To-day, the second anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, at least 13,000,000 men are on the firing-line, even though the total casualties already reach to fifteen millions, including perhaps four million men able to return to their units. The German official estimate regarding prisoners is that 2,658,000 are held by the Austro-German forces, and 1,695,000 by the allies. The cost of the war to date reaches fifty billion dollars, or more than all the expenditures on war from the birth of Bonaparte down to 1914.

Aug. 9—During the last two months the Czar's troops have taken 350,000 prisoners, more than 500 cannon, and 1,300 machine guns. The great Italian offensive on the Isonzo, that was to have begun in June, but which was postponed by the Austrians' Trentino offensive, is at last under way.

Aug. 11—The capture of the city of Gorz by the Italians reminds us that only one great danger now faces the allied cause, and that is, that mawkish sentiment shall deter the British from sternly chastising the German Empire and the individuals responsible for Hun brutalities. The victorious Italian troops have taken a total of 21,000 prisoners.

Aug. 15—Canada is to have four divisions in the battle-front in western Europe, and these are now reported to be in France in the Somme region, the fourth division having crossed the Channel and the other three divisions having been moved from their positions in or near the Ypres salient. During the next month, the allied offensive on the Somme is certain to be pressed and nearly 80,000 Canadians will have part in the stern work. That the Britannic giant will not make peace until she has been struck a terrific blow that Germany has in reserve for her, is the statement of Dr. Reinke, a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet. He pretends that

Britain lives in daily fear of the blow by "Thor's Hammer."

Aug. 19—There is not the slightest doubt now that the allies have saved Verdun. The seriousness of Germany's position is illustrated in no better way than by her abandonment of the effort to capture the Meuse salient at the very moment that success appeared to German strategists to be within her reach.

Aug. 27—Roumania to-day entered the war on the side of the allies. Falkenhayn, reduced for his failure at Verdun, has left the direction of the German forces to Hindenburg in order to lead an attack on Roumania.

Sept. 5—Any feeling of disappointment with the rate of the allied advance in the Somme region since the first of July has been due to the fact that people have made the mistake of looking for results in miles gained, instead of in the wearing down of the enemy. The Somme offensive has brought us splendid results. It has saved Verdun. It has brought Roumania with an active army of 400,000 men to the side of the allies. It has induced Greece to grant such favors to the allies as to constitute on her part acts of war against the Teutonic forces, which they may choose to overlook, but which ultimately, and before very long may lead to an actual declaration of war against Bulgaria.

Sept. 8—The magnitude of the Bulgar-German victory on the south bank of the Danube over the Roumanians, comes as a surprise. We should assume that the enemy reports are not far from the truth and that between twenty and thirty thousand Roumanians were captured along with one hundred cannon. The result of the battle leads us to question the wisdom of the military dispositions made by Roumania. Roumania had a natural desire to gain as much territory in the war as possible at the minimum of cost, and for that reason the bulk of the Roumanian army was told off to invade the poorly-defended district of Transylvania on the west of Roumania.

Sept. 9—The Roumanian army has penetrated Transylvania to a depth of twenty or thirty miles on a three hundred miles front. Operations thus far must be considered of a preliminary nature, not only here, but on Roumania's southern frontier, where the enemy has made considerable progress.

Sept. 12—The first Canadian division went into action at the Somme on Friday last. The fourth Canadian division is being initiated in the mysteries of trench warfare somewhere south of Ypres in the vicinity of Ploegstreet, where the second and third divisions had their baptism of fire.

Sept. 15—To-day the British scored the greatest successes they have made in the Somme region since their offensive began on the first of July. The Serbians have advanced twelve miles on the western end of the Balkan front, taking 25 cannon and many prisoners.

Sept. 19—All Canada will be proud of the fact that the Canadian divisions at the Somme captured Martinpuich and Courcelette on Saturday and gained successes twice as great as were expected of them.

Sept. 21—It is the deliberate opinion of Colonel R. M. Thompson, president of the Navy League of the United States, that the world war will continue for five years more. This view is based on the report of an expert of the Navy League, who spent a year in Europe and who believes the struggle will not end with the complete defeat of Germany until 1921. The dissensions in enemy political circles, the street disorders, the unpopularity of the last war loan, and the pronounced decline in the morale of the enemy populace and army, all tend to discredit the gloomy view that the war can last for another five years.

Sept. 23—The Canadian losses in the taking of Moquet farm, Courcelette and Martinpuich, reached 4,500. The first and third divisions were in the drive. The Canadians captured three important positions, 1,200 prisoners, two cannon and many machine guns.

Sept. 25—Two Zeppelins were brought down in the raid made on the eastern districts of England by twelve airships yesterday.

Sept. 27—The developments of the last fortnight bring us a vision of the glorious days that are coming when the enemy will be driven back as great a distance in twelve days as he has gone during the last twelve weeks that the allies have been conducting their offensive. Many military authorities have scoffed at the ability of the allies to ever break through the tremendously strong underground fortifications, in some places twelve and

fifteen lines deep, that the enemy stretched across French and Belgian territory from Switzerland to the North Sea. To-day the allies are through those fortified lines north of the Somme, thanks to the smashing effect of their unprecedented shell fire, and both sides are fighting in the open along a front of fifteen miles, the only defences being those constructed hastily during the battle. The allies have captured forty villages, 60,000 Germans, 200 cannon and about 1,000 machine guns at the Somme since the first of July. The enemy has thrown 1,300,000 men into the fray in a desperate attempt to stop the allies, and he has utterly failed. Number two Canadian division has joined numbers one and three at the Somme.

Sept. 29—General Joffre has sent a message of congratulation to the British army in which he says that the successes of the British ensure final victory over the common enemy, "whose physical and moral forces are already severely shaken." The German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag at Berlin yesterday said: "We are able first and alone to declare our readiness for peace negotiations." Von Bethmann-Hollweg tells Germans who would end the struggle that the only peace the allies will consider is to be founded on the ruins of Germany. "Our existence as a nation is to be crushed. Militarily defenceless, economically crushed, boycotted by the world and condemned to lasting sickliness—that is the Germany which England wants to see at her feet." "The lust of conquest of our enemies," he observes, "is responsible for the daily heaping mountains of corpses. They propose to give Constantinople to the Russians, Alsace-Lorraine to the French, the Trentino to the Italians, and Transylvania to the Roumanians." The Chancellor concluded by saying, "There is only one watchword, namely, Persevere and Win. We will win."

Sept. 30—The British casualties since the Somme offensive began on the first of July reach the serious total of 307,169, nearly one-half as large as the losses suffered in the previous twenty-four months. The divisions from the Antipodes, that went into the fighting at the Somme probably sixty thousand strong, appear to have suffered losses reaching to twenty thousands, and to have been removed ,their places being taken by the Canadians, who already have suffered more than twelve thousand casual-

ties. A revolution is making rapid headway in Greece, where Venizelos has headed a provisional government. The ministry maintained by King Constantine promises to make war on Bulgaria, but the allies and their sympathizers are taking no chances.

Oct. 2—The Teutons have won a considerable victory over the Roumanians in Transylvania as a result of which they have retaken Hermanstadt, captured the Rothenthurm Pass, and advanced more than ten miles into Roumania at a new point. We may not know until the end of the week whether the enemy's success will develop into a great victory requiring the evacuation of an area in western Roumania 150 miles from the east to west, 200 miles from north to south.

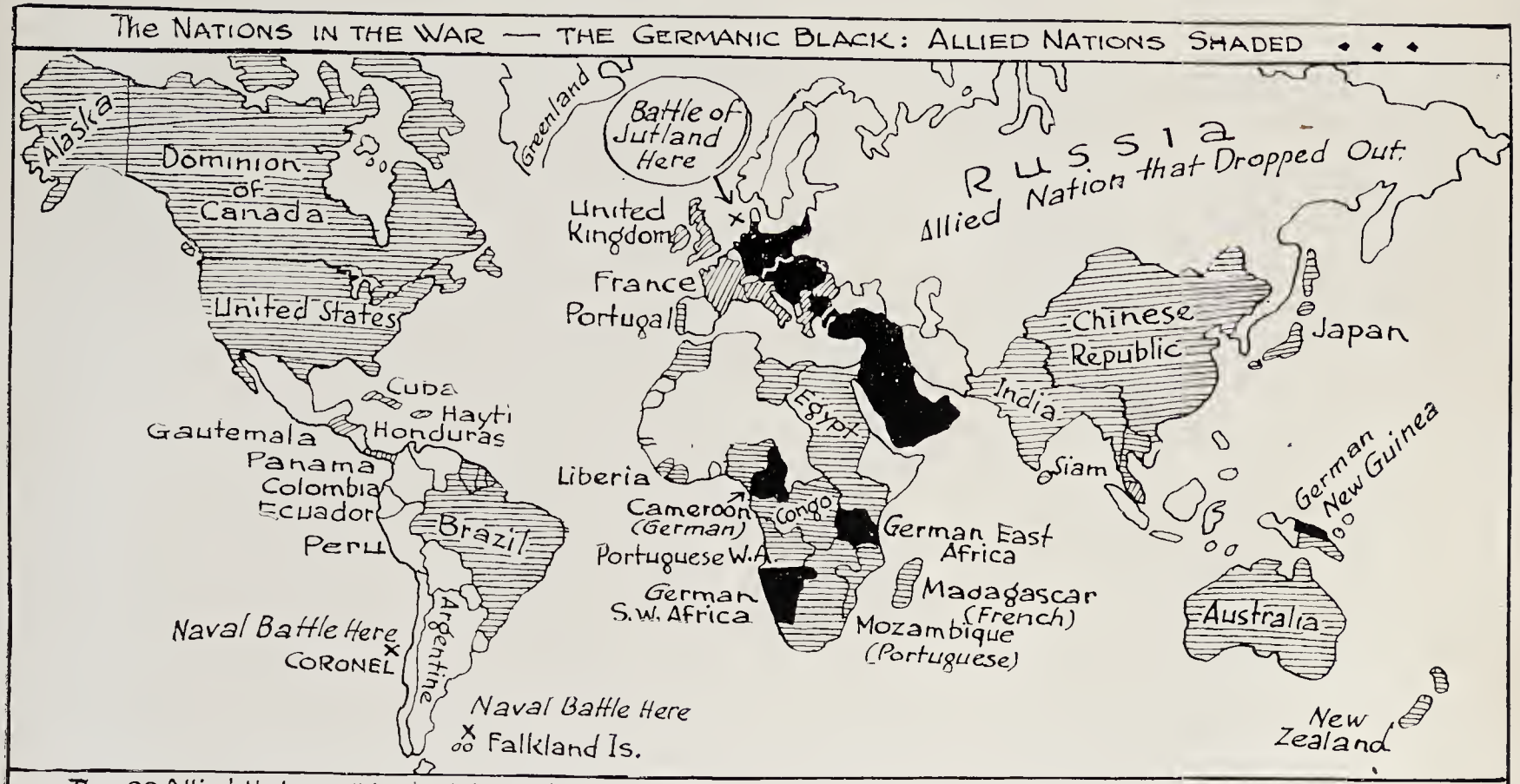
Oct. 5—The allied forces in northwestern Greece have gained important successes northeast and northwest of Florina, and are moving with fair speed on Monastir, the most important town in southwestern Serbia.

Oct. 6—On all fronts the allies have taken 534,000 prisoners since the first of July.

Oct. 7—The allies have suffered very heavy casualties on the western and eastern fronts in gaining victories so far lacking decisiveness and the enemy is making suggestions of peace. Lloyd George's motto "Never again" must be kept before every Britisher until complete victory has been secured. Neutral nations must be told bluntly to mind their own business or hasten the end of the slaughter by joining in the punishment of the criminal nations who have violated all the laws of decency and of nations.

Oct. 10—Opinion at Washington fluctuates between the belief that the American Ambassador to Germany, who arrived in New York to-day, has been sent on a peace mission to the President by the Kaiser or that he has returned home because of an intimation that Germany was to resume submarine frightfulness in a way calculated to cause a split with the United States.

Oct. 11—The King of Roumania is alarmed about the military situation as it affects his country. He says that Roumania, being a small power with a small army, cannot without apprehensions face the prospect of another year in a struggle between giants. As the Teutons are concentrating against Roumania, he begs that the powers


The Nations in the War — the Germanic Black: Allied Nations Shaded
Alaska
Dominion of Canada
Greenland
Battle of Jutland Here
United Kingdom
France
Portugal
United States
Cuba
Hayti
Honduras
Gautemala
Panama
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Brazil
Argentine
Naval Battle Here
CORONEL
Naval Battle Here
Falkland Is.
Liberia
Egypt
Cameroon (German)
Congo
Portuguese W.A.
German S.W. Africa
German East Africa
Madagascar (French)
Mozambique (Portuguese)
RUSSIA
Allied Nation that Dropped Out
Chinese Republic
India
Siam
Japan
German New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
The 22 Allied Nations Warring Against Germany Were, The British Empire, Serbia, France, Belgium, United States, Montenegro, Japan, Italy and Her Allied Republic, San Marino, Portugal, Cuba, Panama, Greece, Siam, Liberia, China, Brazil, Gautemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Hayti and Honduras. Six others Severed Relations — The Enemy Powers were Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria -

shall take steps to guard against Roumania being destroyed as three other small powers were destroyed by the enemy.

Oct. 12—Attacking the Austrian lines on the Isonzo south of Gorz along a ten mile front, the Italians have made important gains at two points and taken nearly six thousand prisoners. Greece now has two governments, the provisional or revolutionary government, established by Venizelos, and the government foisted on the people by King Constantine. Probably a third of the nation, including many officers in the army and navy, and the bulk of the reservists who became devoted to the King during the last Balkan campaign, are against the allies, who have to be constantly on guard against possible hostile acts.

Oct. 14—The feature of this week's fighting has been the retreat of the Roumanians along a two hundred mile front in Transylvania, where they have abandoned nearly all the territorial gains they acquired in the first four week's of their campaign. The enemy is now on the western frontier of Roumania at almost every point and across it at one or two points. At present there is no expectation that Bucharest will ever be reached by the foe, but there is ground for a little concern about the defence of western Roumania.

Oct. 17—The striking development of the allies' offensive power in the western arena is well indicated by a comparison of the gains made on the front between the Somme and Ypres since the combat settled into trench warfare. Five important attacks have been made since March of last year. Here are some details—1. Neuve Chapelle, March, 1915, gain 2 sq. miles. 2. Festubert, May, 1915, gain 2 sq. miles. 3. Carency and Labyrinth, May and June, 1915, gain 12 sq. miles. 4. Loos and Souchez, September, 1915, gain 20 sq. miles. 5. The Somme, July, August, September and October, 1916, 150 sq. miles. The allies are dominating the capital of Greece. They have taken over the three principal Greek battleships as well as the smaller warships and Italian and French marines hold the railway stations at Athens and the Piraeus, the city hall at the capital and the barracks. A report from Rome shows that a fine Italian Dread-

nought was blown up by a spy on September 12, while in Taranto harbor.

Oct. 23—Officers estimate that the tanks, from which some of them expected little, have saved 20,000 casualties. The advance of General Mackensen's forces and the capture of Constanza or Kustendil make matters serious for the Russians and Roumanians in the Dobrudja.

Oct. 25—The Germans are beginning to pay the price of their concentration against Roumania. The French have crushed out the salient that was left like a wedge in the defences of Verdun when the allied attack at the Somme so alarmed the Germans as to bring the Germans' offensive to an end. In the space of three short hours yesterday the French broke the German lines, and captured territory more than four miles long and at some places two miles deep, which the enemy had taken months to secure. It is putting it moderately to say that the French in re-taking the famous fort of Douaumont and the Damloup battery, robbed the enemy of territory that had cost him a hundred thousand casualties.

Oct. 28—It is rumored that the British now have twelve brand-new super-Dreadnoughts, four of which carry twelve 18-inch guns. The length of these monster warships is put at 850 feet, and their speed at 30 knots. The Queen Elizabeth has a length of 650, a speed of 25 knots and 8 15-inch guns.

Nov. 4—Prince Hohenhorn, the Prussian War Minister, has been thrown out and General Von Stein put in his place. The latter was in the battle of the Somme. One day this week he went before the Reichstag and told them he appeared there on command of the Emperor. He said that the allies, particularly the English, were ever adding new and heavier expedients to their war equipment. He added that all the letters of Britishers concluded with the remark that no sacrifices were too great for the good of the State, and he appealed to the German people not to be outdone in this respect. Times surely have changed when a German war lord will turn to "decadent Britain" as an example of patriotic devotion. Von Stein realizes that Germany is in a serious plight.

Nov. 8—The announcement that the P. & O. liner Arabia was torpedoed and sunk without warning comes on the day that the results of the voting in the United

States elections are made known. The presidential elections in the United States resulted in the re-election of Wilson.

Nov. 11—The results of the voting for President in the United States must be considered a great triumph in a political sense for Mr. Wilson. He was a minority President when elected in the first place, but this time he secured a popular majority of more than 400,000 and two million more votes than any other Democrat ever secured. His critics on this side of the line may be surprised at his firmness hereafter.

Nov. 15—The situation of Roumania has become grave. The enemy has not obtained any single outstanding success, but our allies are showing unmistakable signs of being worn out. Russia is giving Roumania great aid, but the truth is that Russia used up more of her strength in gaining her victories during the summer and in helping Italy than was generally believed and the enemy, by extraordinary efforts, was able to bring a greater force against Roumania than we had calculated. The allies are winning in southern Serbia. Twenty-five cannon were taken between Friday and Sunday. The allies want Monastir as a winter base. It looks as though they would get it.

Nov. 18—It is a humiliating thought that after two and a half years of war, with a long struggle still ahead of us, we have not a Canadian Air Service, and no adequate plan for the training of aviators.

Nov. 20—Good and bad news comes from the Balkan arena. There, the allies have captured Monastir. This victory is almost over-shadowed by the serious reverse the Roumanians have suffered on the northwestern front of western Roumania. Here the enemy has broken clean through the Roumanian front and reached the Crajova-Orsova railway fifty miles from the frontier, isolating the Roumanian troops in the Orsova region and threatening them with annihilation. The enemy is now over-running the plain of Wallachia and it would seem inevitable that the most westerly 75 miles of Roumania shall almost immediately fall into the hands of the Teutons. Indeed, matters may develop a much more serious situation.

Nov. 21—Western Roumania is being overrun at almost break-neck speed by the enemy. A frank recogni-

tion of the truth as regards Roumania does not warrant pessimism as to the state of the campaign generally. The enemy will not be stronger after he has dealt with Roumania than he was before she intervened, or than he would have been had there been no intervention. The enemy may secure possession of half of Roumania's territory, but it will be at the cost of well on to a quarter million casualties, and a great expenditure of guns and munitions.

Nov. 22—The public should be on the qui vive for the enemy's peace moves during the winter. It is not impossible that the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary may stimulate peace propaganda in the dual empire. The resignation of Von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister since the war began, is a significant development. Many German authorities have declared that "if we smash Roumania the allies will be ready to talk peace."

Nov. 23—One of the most interesting developments in Germany recently was the publication by the brilliant Maximilian Harden of an editorial in which he suggests that to get peace, Germany must abandon the idea not merely of annexing territory, but of making vassals of adjoining countries, and that she must study the real objects of the allied nations. These he is fair enough to cite as follows: 1. To end bellicose feudalism in Germany; 2. To introduce real parliamentary government; 3. to establish in Germany the determination to keep the peace; 4. To restrict armaments in proportion to population; 5. To establish real international arbitration through a tribunal having power to enforce its decisions. Never have the objects of the allies in their essentials been more succinctly stated. The war will not be won until the German people turn on the war lords and demand all the privileges of democracy. The Teutons continue their dastardly policy of sinking hospital ships.

Nov. 27—The armies of Falkenhayn from the west and Mackensen from the south have joined hands in Roumania. In their rear are many isolated Roumanian bat talions, fighting desperately against overwhelming odds, hastily destroying material that would be of value to the enemy or striving by forced night marches to work their way through the loose lines of the Teutons.

Nov. 28—By a display of great daring on the part of British aviators, two Zeppelins which raided England last night were brought down in flames, and the crews perished miserably.

Nov. 29—For the fourth time since the beginning of the war, Britain has changed her First Sea Lord. The new First Sea Lord is Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. Admiral Jellicoe's successor as commander of the grand fleet is Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. The promotion of Jellicoe and Beatty warrants a lively sense of satisfaction, assuming that it does not involve a radical departure from the policy of watchful waiting, which has stood the Empire and the allied cause in such good stead until now.

Nov. 30—"Germany is ready to end the war by a peace guaranteeing our existence and our future." So declares the German Chancellor. This seemingly frank declaration is further proof that the aim of the German campaign in Roumania is to induce the allies to despair of success and to agree to talk peace.

Dec. 2—After severe fighting in and around Athens between Greek royalists and allied forces, the Greek King has agreed to deliver to the allies six mountain batteries of the Greek army.

Dec. 4—A more vigorous prosecution of the war is bound to follow the appointment of Lloyd George as Premier in place of Mr. Asquith. A smaller War Council, composed of men with decision of character and driving power has to come. Canada is not putting anything like all her energies into the war and the question arises whether she should not create a truly National Government and War Council in order to get better results. The Duma has been informed by Premier Trepoff that a year ago the allies definitely agreed that Russia should get the Dardanelles and Constantinople.

Dec. 7—Bucharest is now in the hands of the Teutons. The capture of the capital city of Roumania became extremely probable a week ago, and late yesterday, when Petrograd admitted that the enemy had reached a point only a few miles from Bucharest on the northwest, all hope that the place could be held, was abandoned.

Dec. 12—Tuesday, December 12th, 1916, will be a red-letter day in human history, for to-day the Teutonic

combination, embracing Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, formally proposed to the allied nations through the United States, Spain, and Switzerland, that peace negotiations be commenced forthwith. And Germany professes to believe that the proposals she is making will meet the requirements of the allies for the establishment of a lasting peace. The importance of to-day's development, which was made known to the world through the medium of a speech by Von Bethman-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, before a special session of the Reichstag, lies in the fact that Germany has come out into the open with her proposals for peace. It is not unlikely that Germany will suggest that she is prepared to agree to arbitrate international disputes, to the limitation of armaments, to evacuate and restore Belgium, and to give up every inch of French soil now in her possession. Probably she will leave the door open for the restoration of the sovereignty of Serbia. She wants back her colonies and would create independent nations out of Poland and Lithuania. The enemy's move to-day proves that the world has been entertaining delusions about the strength of the Teutonic combination and that the war is progressing steadily towards complete victory for the allies.

Dec. 13—A pertinent question is whether it is in the power of the allies to exact much better terms than those now offered by the enemy. The Washington Post holds the opinion that the war will continue for at least three or four years longer. The New York Tribune says that "the German triumph at Bucharest must be regarded as only second to the battle of the Marne in meaning. The Marne abolished vain German hopes; the fall of Bucharest must put a term to equally colossal allied expectations. We are marching toward a draw, but a real draw; not a draw which would follow a peace now, a draw based upon the map of Europe, but upon the map of Europe of July, 1914, not of December, 1916." The Milwaukee Sentinel scoffs at an utterance made some time ago by Lloyd George that the allies would "fight to a knockout." We must recognize that no one can positively predict the outcome of the struggle. Austria-Hungary no longer has the men to hold her extended front in eastern Europe. In July, Germany had 60,000

troops south of the Pripet marches. To-day she has 800,000 men. Germany is being bled white by the necessity of making good the shortcomings of her allies. The New York Tribune's view that the battle in Roumania is in a class with the Marne and proves that the allies no more than the Germans can win is ridiculous in the extreme. The enemy advance to Bucharest proves nothing more striking than the truth that Roumanian intervention gave the Germans a chance to gain a cheap and spectacular success and make a bid for peace. Why should the allies pay any attention to the cry of "Quits" as soon as the arch-criminal and bully of civilization is tiring and they are ready to thrash him? This generation will be untrue to posterity as well as untrue to the memory of the martyrs of the cause of civilization in France and Belgium if it makes peace to-day with the brutes controlling the Germanic empires who boast that they are unconquerable. International law would cease to exist as a binding force; piracy, murder, and slavery would be recognized practices of modern warfare and all the nations of the world be driven into a nightmare of preparation for the slaughter of human beings. Lloyd George is right. We must fight on to a knockout.

Dec. 15—A statement of considerable significance was issued by the German embassy at Washington last night. It held out the hope that if the allies would only enter upon peace negotiations, Germany would agree to limited universal disarmament. Statements emanating from other quarters have intimated that Germany was about to grant full parliamentary government to the German people. We sometimes scoff at German diplomacy, but there can be no question that the enemy's campaign for peace is being handled with remarkably subtlety.

Dec. 16—The remarkable success of the French troops at Verdun yesterday is a splendid augury of victory for the allies in the western arena next year and a fitting answer to the enemy's attempt to dictate peace terms. The French troops plunged forward along a six-mile front, advanced a distance of two miles, captured nine or ten thousand prisoners and took eighty field guns. The French suffered only 4,000 casualties.

Dec. 18—The report that the Russians have taken over the entire Roumanian battlefront and that the shattered

Roumanian army has crossed the Sereth River and is now about to begin a period of rest and re-organization in Bessarabia is probably not far from the truth. The enemy claims to have put out of action no less than 300,000 Roumanians, half of whom were captured. In the last three days the French have taken more than eleven thousand prisoners at Verdun and captured 115 cannon. General Nivelle, the new French commander-in-chief, is justified in saying "The test is conclusive; our method has proved sound. Victory is certain."

Dec. 19—Britain will not enter a peace conference until Germany has made known to the world her peace proposals. That is the decision of Lloyd George, the new British Premier, as announced in the Commons this afternoon. "We do not propose to put our heads into a noose with the rope's end in Germany's hands," comes as a much-desired assurance. Reparation—that is the word the allies intend to emphasize in discussing peace. In the words of Lloyd George, "without reparation peace is impossible." Bonar Law announces that the French military place the German losses at the Somme at 690,000. The enemy claims that the British lost 550,000 men at the Somme and the French 250,000, or a total of 800,000. The passing of the chief command of the French armies from General Joffre to General Nivelle formally took place yesterday. The allies are to have a common front if Lloyd George has his way. Troops, guns, and munitions will be taken from one front and diverted to another, as the best strategists find necessary. For too long the allies have been engaged in separate wars. The British Premier intimates that, if necessary, compulsion will be used over the civil population so as to get the best results for the state out of each individual, either in the factory, the army, or the farm. Mines as well as railways are to be directed by the government. New merchant ships are to be produced in large numbers, no doubt with speed sufficient to equal that of submarines; and probably those now in commission will be armed. A food dictator will regulate foodstuffs. Lloyd George in an eloquent passage said: "Let us proclaim a national Lent. Let the nation as a whole place its comforts, its luxuries, its indulgences on the national altar." This is something Canada should take to heart.

Dec. 21—Judging merely from public utterances, President Wilson of the United States regards the allies and the Germans as "bar-room fighters," and one no better than the other. He now sends a note to the belligerents stating that they all profess to be fighting for the same objects.

Dec. 22—The extraordinary statement issued by Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State at Washington, yesterday, which intimated that the United States wanted to end the war because otherwise it would be drawn into it, is extraordinary. The fact that it was later "withdrawn" because it was being "misconstrued" does not affect its truthfulness one iota.

Dec. 27—Germany has answered President Wilson's note asking the belligerents to state publicly the terms on which they are prepared to end the war. Germany does not refuse to define her terms, but simply reiterates her proposal that a peace conference shall be held at once in some neutral state. She also professes to be eager to co-operate with the United States in preventing war in the future, but says nothing can be done along that line until this struggle is settled.

Dec. 30—The year 1916 closes to-morrow with its disappointments, and successes. Our highest hopes have not been realized, yet we can say that the year has been one of progress and of victory. The delusion that the enemy had equipped his battle fleet with guns of greater calibre than anything in the British navy was shattered on May 30th, when the two grand fleets clashed for the first time in the North Sea. The enemy's failure at Verdun and in the Trentino, the great Russian victories in June, the allied gains at the Somme between July and October, the French offensive at Verdun this fall and the capture of Gorz by the Italians all go to prove that the enemy's military strength is on the wane, and that the allies have the "will to victory" and can go on to complete success well within the next two years.

CHAPTER IV.

1917.

Jan. 3—The selection of Lloyd George as Premier of Britain was regarded as a victory for the "Easterners" as against the "Westerners"; in other words, as the rise to power of those who contended that Macedonia should be made a major field of operations. It comes, therefore, as a surprise that the London Daily Mail, which had much to do with Lloyd George's selection, to-day should urge the withdrawal of the allied troops at Saloniki. The Daily Mail is doing a dis-service to the allied cause by attempting to classify the Macedonian expedition with the Gallipoli campaign as a colossal blunder. Some day a fair case will be made out even for the Gallipoli venture, which on several occasions was on the verge of a success that would have silenced all criticism. But the Macedonian campaign already has more than justified itself.

Jan. 12—The allies score again. The historic document in which they replied to the request of the President of the United States that the belligerents define the terms on which they would make peace, is a triumph. It sets forth the main objects of the allies in the war in such a way as to show in clear relief, the nobility of the allied cause without disclaiming the national aspirations of the various allied powers. It protests in a friendly, but impressive, manner against even international diplomacy, assuming that the allies are as responsible as is the Germanic combination, for the origin and the continuance of the war and for the outrages that have marked its progress. It rightly disclaims any desire on the part of the allies to "encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance."

Jan. 18—Another indication of the seriousness of the internal condition in Germany is the appeal of the General Staff to the public to stop grumbling. The appeal was published in all the newspapers.

Jan. 19—Slowly and seemingly inevitably Germany is being carried towards the unrestricted use of the sub-

marine with all its direful consequences for neutrals and possibly extension of hostilities. A neutral who writes from Germany says that Germany has 300 submarines and is hurriedly building 100 more. She had only 40 at the beginning of the war and has lost fewer than 100 during the war.

Jan. 20—Much is being heard nowadays about the possibility that Germany will rush an army through Switzerland to turn the right wing of the allied armies in the west. The writer puts no stock in the reports.

Jan. 26—"We are on the verge of the greatest liberation that the world has seen since the French Revolution," says Lloyd George.

Jan. 27—A stir has been caused by President Wilson's suggestion of a "peace without victory," which is explained by a newspaper that is supposed to speak for Wilson, to be not out of keeping with a triumphant military campaign by the allies. In using his influence to get the allied peoples to quit, the President was guilty of an unneutral act.

Jan. 30—The commander of the advancing Tigris forces is General Maude, who is well known in Canada owing to his having served on the Governor-General's staff at Ottawa.

Jan. 31—The escape from death by poison of Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, both members of the British War Council, which the cable reports, reminds us of the danger from cranks involved in the occupancy of high positions.

Feb. 1—From to-day, February 1st, 1917, Germany will attempt by means of mines and submarines, to stop all trade and traffic between neutral nations and allied countries with the sole exception of a weekly American passenger ship running to Falmouth, painted and illumined according to German orders and using the route marked out for it as safe. Even these ships must carry the guarantee of the United States that they contain no contraband. Consternation has been caused in the United States by this official announcement. It may well be asked, "Why does Germany act so rashly?" The answer is that she fully expects her blockade to cripple the allies and bring to her peace terms representing a draw if not victory. As it is clear the United States will not submit

to the fulfilment of Germany's threats, what can we hope from her participation in the war? The conclusion we reach is that if the United States desires, she can baffle the very object which led the Germans to proclaim their latest form of warfare. Tremendous financial assistance could be given to the allies. The American navy could do much to see to the provisioning of Britain and her allies. By taking active measures against Germany, the United States could encourage the small neutral nations of Europe to assert themselves and at a favorable moment to pile on to the bully of civilization. With vast reserves of men, money and material, the addition of the United States to the allied nations would ensure and hasten the triumph of humanity over the barbarians.

Feb. 3—The United States has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Last year President Wilson was warned on the highest authority, though indirectly, by Germany, that this inevitably would lead to war. President Wilson would find much difficulty in persuading the American people to go into a League of Peace following a war in which they had taken no part. The events of this week, calculated as they are to draw the republic into the world struggle, may teach Americans that they cannot remain in isolation, and must pay their share of the price of the advancement of civilization.

Feb. 7—The sinking of ships with a tonnage of 56,000 in two days, or nearly as much as it was reported the Germans were setting out to sink, should convince any doubters that the German submarine campaign is to be taken seriously. The indications are that the enemy's great submarine offensive comes altogether too late in the war to save him.

Feb. 17—The British are almost sure to resume the battle of the Somme in the spring, and it is to be hoped that the French will find favorable opportunity for striking a blow north of the Aisne.

Feb. 21—To-day the British army is more numerous and twice as well munitioned as it was when it began the attack of the Somme. Two-thirds of the manpower of France is represented in casualties. The terrible blood-letting France has endured makes it reasonable that Britain shall take the leading part in the great drama on land as well as on sea. Britain has so developed

her potentialities as a military power that to-day her military strength exceeds that of France, a truth that has scarcely dawned upon the imagination of the world. "The contemptible little army" of two and a half years ago, now larger grown, will smash the great German military machine and beat the enemy at his own game.

Feb. 24—Seven Dutch ships having a tonnage of 33,000 have been torpedoed by submarines near the western approaches to the English Channel. Holland has energetically protested.

Feb. 26—An operation that warrants our most intense interest is in progress in the region of the Ancre River. The German forces are withdrawing on a considerable front and no one knows positively the depths to which the retirement will take place. It gives birth to visions of a coming general retreat of the enemy, how near or how distant we dare not say. The splendid work of General Maude and the British troops in Mesopotamia has resulted in the re-capture of Kut-el-Amara after nine months in the possession of the Turks.

Feb. 27—The tremendously significant retirement of the Germans from the Bapaume salient continues. The correspondents at the front supply strong evidence that the important town of Bapaume is about to be surrendered, and they even hint that the enemy is withdrawing to Cambrai. Were this true, one of the greatest developments of the war would be under way, for the enemy could not take up the suggested Arras-Cambrai line without surrendering his long-cherished positions in the Oise-Aisne elbow, including Roye, Lassigny, Noyon, Ham, and Chauny. Peronne would have to be given up. The writer does not see sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that the Germans are withdrawing to the Meuse River line. Germany will be at the last gasp when that occurs.

March 1—Why is the enemy retreating in the Bapaume-Arras salient? The best answer so far is that the enemy is trying to escape from the terrific shell-fire of the massed British batteries, and prevent the British infantry from coming to grips. The suggestion that the enemy is enticing the British from the fortified zone in order to smash them in the open does not appeal to reason. In five months last year the British and French captured 105,000 Germans, 350 cannon, and 1,500 ma-

chine guns. This year he knows that the British army is stronger, that it has twice the number of guns and of shells as it had when it began the Somme offensive, and that the odds against him are at least in the ratio of 3 to 2. Plainly the Germans have given up their Ancre positions through fear. The question may be asked, What is to prevent the enemy eluding the British and French every time they are set for delivering a blow? We may be sure that the allies will deal him tremendous blows at one or more points where his line is stationary and possibly where he is not expecting attack. It would not be surprising, for instance, were the French to drive northward from the Aisne River at Soissons.

March 6—Apart from a multitude of possible unforeseen circumstances, we may mention three important unknown factors which may affect this year's military operations. They are: (1) Possible domestic troubles in Russia. (2) The extent to which the enemy's submarine campaign may be effective. (3) The increase in the enemy's output of munitions. In Russia the political pendulum has swung forward and backward and on occasions in an alarming manner. At present a reactionary government, whose two most powerful members are under suspicion at home as pro-Germans, is in control These suspicions may be unfair, but they cannot be ignored. The struggle between the progressives and the bureaucrats is bitterly intense and the Czar is first on one side and then on the other.

March 7—Six known factors that enter into the military situation warrant the confident belief that the allies will be able to gain great successes on land this year. They are:

(1) The allies in France and Belgium last year with one hand defeated at Verdun the greatest military effort yet made by Germany, and with the other hand crushed in his lines at the Somme.

(2) The allies in the west have many more men, guns and shells than they had for last year's campaign.

(3) The Russian and Italian armies are stronger than they were in 1916.

(4) Last year for the first time all the major operations planned by the enemy for his season's campaign met defeat.

(5) The enemy's man-power is declining.

(6) The enemy is suffering severely from a shortage of nutritious food, certain war materials, and economic exhaustion.

Time will expose the foolishness of the view put forth in December by the best known war critic in the United States that the Teutons' successes in Roumania proved that the allies could not obtain anything in the war better than a draw.

March 10—British forces have penetrated more than ten miles into Palestine from Egypt and are only 55 miles southwest of Jerusalem. One of the most pleasing statements yet made by the new First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson, was made one day this week, when he said, "We cannot afford to gamble with the fleet. If we failed, it would mean the end of the British Empire." In these words the head of the Admiralty replied to the amateur strategists who are impatiently urging the "free use of the British fleet," by which they mean looking for trouble off the German coast. Mr. Pollen, the naval critic of Land and Water, is one of these.

March 12—Germany's dream of gaining world power as the result of the great war has been smashed by the fall of Bagdad, announced to-day. Early Sunday morning the British army, commanded by General Maude, late of Ottawa, Canada, entered Bagdad as victors.

March 13—A period of repressoin which may seriously affect the efficiency of the Russian armies is now being entered and in the present state of assertiveness of public opinion anything may happen. At a time when the Teutonic empires are about to make their supreme effort to avert defeat, the domestic situation in Russia is the most disconcerting problem on the hands of the allies—not even excepting the submarine campaign.

March 15—The successful revolution in Russia warrants the liveliest satisfaction. Democracy has won in Russia, and will yet win the war. Autocracy everywhere is on its last legs.

March 17—The German armies in France are commited to a retirement on a front of at least 80 miles. That much appears to be certain as the result of the British successes between Peronne and Arras, made the more striking to-day by the capture of Bapaume. It is doubt-

ful that the forced German retirement will come to an end until the Arras-Laon line is taken up, which involves the abandonment of the famous Oise-Aisne elbow and a retirement to a distance of 20 miles at many points. The Czar Nicholas II., whose course during the last two and a half years has resulted in the loss of the throne by himself and his son, was a well meaning man. The Czar, like Reuben of old, was "unstable as water." The Duma considers that a premature peace would be only a brief period of calm, and would involve the danger of another bloody war and a renewal of the deplorable sacrifices by the people. The Duma met on February 25 and within two weeks, while riots and strikes were developing, it was ordered by the Government through the Czar to dismiss. It refused to dismiss and promptly set up the provisional Government which forced the abdication of the Czar and Czarevitch.

March 19—Desperate attempts are being made by the British-French armies in France to prevent the orderly withdrawal of the enemy along a front of 120 miles to an average distance of 20 miles. There is a distinct possibility of a genuine British offensive developing between Arras and La Bassee canal, to the north of the northern pivotal point for the retirement. In this the Canadians on the Vimy ridge would take the leading part, having Lens and other important places immediately in front of them. This thrust would be at a vital point, which is sure to be strongly held. We have no grounds for assuming that the allies will be in Berlin by the first of July. Many letters from the front encourage that view, but the German retreat, though of great importance, should not give rise to such extravagant hopes.

March 21—In the first two days of their pursuit of the retiring German armies in France, the British and French gained about 700 square miles; on the third day they gained 450, and yesterday, nearly 200 square miles. The French cavalry is within five miles of the important city of St. Quentin.

March 26—A British offensive between Arras and La Bassee, if successful, would upset all German calculations, and to a lesser extent the same remark applies to a French offensive in the Champagne. The enemy has the best of reasons for hanging on to the front between Arras

and La Bassee until a new and large retirement takes place, and a serious advance towards Douai might easily develop into a German disaster.

March 30—The British force operating in Palestine is now 135 miles to the east of the Suez Canal.

April 3—The decision of the United States to fight Germany, now announced, will be the equivalent in value of a great victory in the field by the allies, not only in a military, but also in a political sense. It will sweep away the last vestige of doubt that the allies will gain a complete triumph and a permanent peace, for it will put at their disposal during the crisis of a war of exhaustion the immense resources of the only first-class power which still remained neutral. The burden of finances being carried by the allies is staggering, their expenditures to date exceeding sixty billion dollars. Real concern has been felt by many of the leading British financiers about the ability to provide indefinitely the sinews of war for our allies. But when the United States intervenes she will pool with the allies, not only a national wealth exceeding that of the British Empire, but a national wealth vastly exceeding that of the whole Teutonic combination. The richest country in the world, having marvellous industrial and agricultural resources, then will step into the arena and say that the cause of civilization shall not fail for lack of funds nor lack of food. Moreover, if necessary the potential military strength of the great North American republic will be developed. At a time when two-thirds of the soldiers of France have been killed or wounded and the allies have suffered casualties reaching thirteen millions, the assurance that ten million more men can be called upon in case of need, is not to be treated with contempt. The spiritual or sentimental contribution that can be made by the United States promises big things. The allied cause is democracy. Its object is the destruction of militaristic autocracy in Germany. The means to the end is victory on the field of battle. The participation of the United States will bring all the Anglo-Saxon peoples together in common sacrifices for a noble object.

April 4—Berlin despatches states that "Germany will not declare war, nor take any steps to wage war against the United States."

April 9—A tremendous new offensive has been begun by the British troops in France on a 12-mile front extending from Arras to Lens. The greater portion ,if not all of this front has been held for months by the four Canadian divisions now in the field. The Canadians have been in this region ever since they participated in the battle of the Somme five or six months ago. It is likely that in the attack now proceeding they are receiving the help of large additional striking forces, as the troops holding the front-line trenches are seldom adequate for delivering a smashing blow. The attack now being delivered is a terrific effort on the part of the British to destroy the pivot on which the German army has been swinging back northeastward. A complete success here would make it impossible for the Germans to stand on the Arras-St. Quentin line. The latest attack is a failure unless Hill 140 and the rest of the Vimy ridge are taken. The Canadians were only a few hundred yards from the summit before the attack.

April 10—The magnitude of the British victory in the battle of Arras, as both sides are officially referring to the new British offensive, keeps growing. Due east of Arras the British have advanced more than four miles. The new offensive front is more than 12 miles long. Vimy ridge has been taken. The possibility that the enemy would retake the crest almost has been eliminated by the success obtained in hard fighting by the Canadians last night. The capture of more than 9,000 prisoners and 40 cannon partly indicates the extent of the British success.

April 11—While the Russian revolution has saved us from the pro-Germans in Russia, it threatens to put the affairs of Russia in the hands of extreme pacifists. Great offensives this year by the Russian armies cannot be counted on with any degree of certainty. The provisional Government officially has repudiated the desire to annex enemy territory. Germany is sure to try to bribe Russia to abandon the struggle, and if successful, to offer terms to a discouraged Italy. It is of the utmost importance that the allies take immediate and elaborate measures to show the people of Russia that the freedom they now are enjoying can best be safeguarded by the destruction of German militarism. To that end delega-

tions of workingmen from Britain, the United States and France might well be sent on a tour of Russia.

April 14—The enemy is suffering terribly as he retreats and near Vimy ridge he already has lost 13,000 men taken prisoners and two hundred guns. The Canadian troops now sweeping over the Lens salient are occupying coal lands of great value. The terrific strain of the great war is being plainly shown by the belligerent nations. The labored breathing of the principal combatants tells unmistakably of their growing exhaustion.

April 17—The offensive front of the British and French in the western arena widened out yesterday to 120 miles when the French attacked along almost the entire front between Soissons and Rheims, and captured more than 10,000 prisoners and much war material. The western front used to be 450 miles long, but the allied advances have reduced it to 420 miles, so the allied thrust affects considerably more than one-fourth of the entire front. The Germans officially have admitted casualties during the war totalling 4,180,966, but it can be said most emphatically that their losses are not under six millions.

April 21—The capture of 19,000 Germans and more than 100 guns by the French features the war news of the week. This brings the total allied captures during the last two weeks up to 33,000 men and 340 guns, the number of cannon taken already being two-thirds the total taken in the six months' offensive at the Somme.

April 26—Political developments may not grip the imagination as do military developments, but at this stage of the war they should be watched with even greater intentness, for only by the wiles of diplomacy is it now possible for the enemy to rob the allied cause of complete victory. The subtle machinations of the enemy diplomats, if they were to continue unchecked, might eliminate Russia as a dangerous military factor and prolong the war for years.

May 4—In Russia matters have come to a show-down between the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies. The Provisional Government through its Foreign Minister, Milukoff, yesterday assured the allied nations that Russia was determined to vigorously prosecute the war against Germany. The executive committee of the Duma approved of the state-

ment, but the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies, which regards the Provisional Government as its creature, protests that it should have been consulted and thousands of soldiers with red flags to-day are parading Petrograd demanding the resignation of Milukoff. The fate of the new regime in Russia, and the duration if not the result of the war depend on the outcome of this clash between the Council and the Provisional Government. If Milukoff stays, Russia will be true to the allies and the cause of democracy; if he goes, a serious setback for both will have been suffered.

May 5—The Provisional Government temporarily has gained the upper hand in its difference with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, as regards a vigorous prosecution of the war. The allied cause is not "out of the woods" yet so far as Russia is concerned. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has voted by nearly two to one not to insist on the repudiation of the assurance that Russia would loyally co-operate with the allies. But unless the discipline of the army is re-established and based on sound principles, effective offensive operations will not be carried through by the Russian armies this summer. It is clear that the pacifist sentiment is strong enough, if it is prepared to adopt extreme measures, to cripple the production of war material in Russia.

May 8—Proof that the attacking British and French forces on the western front are inferior in numbers to the enemy acting on the defensive is afforded by the message of General Byng to the Canadian troops. He states that the four Canadian divisions met and defeated eight German divisions, taking 5,000 prisoners, 65 guns, 106 mortars and 126 machine guns. The numbers of a German division have been reduced, but probably 140,000 of the best German troops were opposed to the 80,000 Canadians. The loss of 15,000 Canadians, killed, wounded or captured, may seem to some to be a high enough price for victory, and so, of course, it is. But when we remember that the French suffered at least 80,000 casualties in vain efforts to capture Vimy ridge, and that a year ago the Canadians suffered 18,000 casualties in trying to hold a few mine craters south of Ypres, most of which were retained by the enemy, we will rejoice over

the low price paid for a great triumph. Military authorities regard the capture of Vimy ridge as the greatest success scored by the allies since the battle of the Marne. The brilliant offensive operation at Vimy ranks with the glorious defensive struggle at St. Julien when the Canadians saved the allied line and kept Calais out of German hands. Canada will remember forever with pride the names of Vimy and St. Julien. The telegram sent by the Kaiser Wilhelm to the Crown Prince on his birthday on Sunday, suggests that it is the settled plan of the enemy to make a stand on the front now occupied. In his favorite role as prophet, the Kaiser predicts that the German battle-front "will stand invincible in the new battles."

May 12—Germany is continuing to use the Socialists as catspaws to pull defeat out of the fire. She is allowing 280 more Russian extremists to pass from Switzerland across Germany on the way to Russia, where they will engage in a peace propaganda.

May 15—The changes in the principal commands of the French army should increase confidence. Petain and Nivelle are generals of great ability. In December the position of Commander-in-chief was offered to Petain, but he refused it because he wanted greater powers than attached to that post. For that reason Nivelle was promoted over the head of his chief. Some features of the present offensive operations led to Petain's appointment last week to the new position of Chief of Staff. By the latest change, Nivelle takes over the command of a group of armies, and Petain assumes supreme command with enlarged powers, while General Foch, who two weeks ago mysteriously was relieved of the command of the French armies between Verdun and Rheims, becomes Chief of Staff. Foch is an old man of 66 years, but Joffre has termed him the greatest strategist in Europe. He has the reputation of making quick decisions and striking with Napoleonic energy. For two and a half years, he directed all the allied operations between the Aisne River and the coast. France seems to be making the best use of her three most brilliant soldiers.

May 16—A few days ago, General Maurice, the director of British military operations, denied that German troops from the eastern arena had appeared on the west-

ern front. Unofficial despatches from Petrograd, however, say that as many as 600,000 of the German troops opposing the Russians, or nearly one-half of the total, had been withdrawn, and one of the Socialist leaders in the Russian capital yesterday declared that "Germany has transferred most of her troops to the western front." Germany cannot gain a decision even by using her entire military force against the British and French.

May 17—The German war lords again are in the saddle. Perhaps it may be said that they were never out of the saddle, but it is clear that some weeks ago the situation for Germany was so alarming that the German Chancellor, with the approval of the Kaiser, sought the help of the majority faction of Socialists in the Reichstag. It was hoped that with the aid of the International Socialists of all countries, on the initiative of the German Socialists, a peace might be secured on a democratic basis that would not be utterly ruinous to Germany. But owing to developments in Russia and the temporary increased effectiveness of the German submarine, the war situation suddenly brightened from the standpoint of the war lords, and once more they are hoping that they will be able to bring the war to a victorious conclusion, not that they have any hope of extending their conquests, but they feel there is a good chance of Germany being able to retain the advantages she won in the early days of the war. The hypocrisy of the Chancellor's plea for peace is now revealed. As a result of the sudden volte face of the Chancellor, all the German Socialists, for the first time since the beginning of the war, are in one camp and opposing war expenditures.

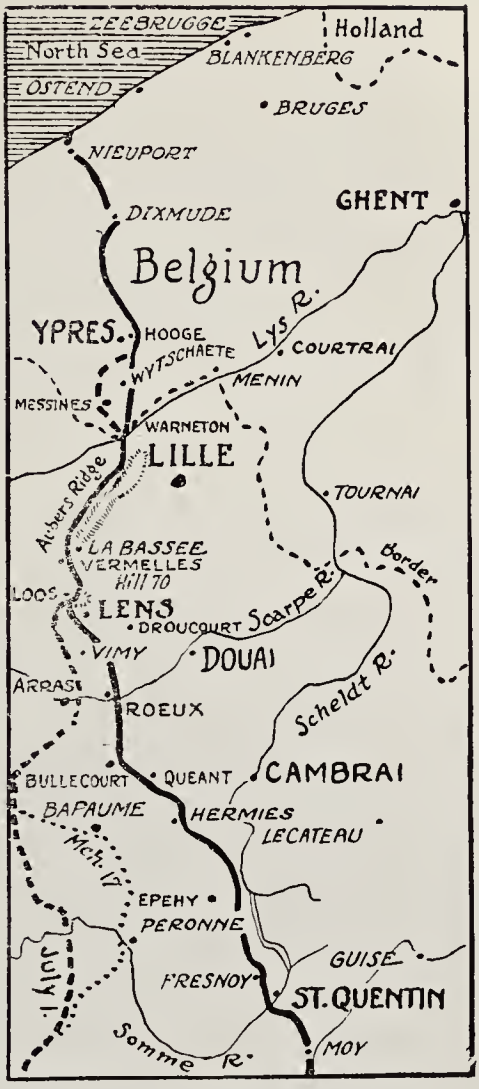
May 22—The Russian revolution is generally regarded as a great calamity because of its effect upon the allied cause. It is true that the revolution may delay for a year the triumph of the allied nations, but what is a year in the life of humanity! The allied cause is not the defeating and the crushing of Germany, but the overthrow everywhere of militarism and autocracy. Fifty years hence, with a clearer perspective, the historian will say that the revolution in Russia was the greatest victory won for the allied cause.

May 28—Since the Italian offensive began on May 14,

they have taken as many prisoners as the British have taken on the French front since April 9. Their haul now reaches 24,000 men.

May 29—The young Austro-Hungarian Emperor is moving rapidly towards peace, shaking off German leading-strings as he goes. He has been on the throne only six months and in that time he has got rid of most of the statesmen who carried the dual empire into the war and under the control of German autocracy. The downfall of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, is a terrible blow for Germany.

June 8—The British army in Belgium has advanced a maximum depth of nearly three miles on a front of ten miles. The tremendously strong fortified position on the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge south and southeast of Ypres is almost completely in possession of our forces, and the famous Hill 60 is now well in the rear of the British line.



THE HINDENBURG LINE.

The map shows the position of the allied front on July 1, 1916, when the battle of the Somme began, and the gains made up to March 17, 1917, when the German retreat to the Hindenburg line began. The battle of Vimy or Arras jolted the Germans off that part of the Hindenburg line extending from Bullecourt to Lens.

Despatches from correspondents at the front intimate that vast German forces are assembling and that violent counter-attacks in an attempt to retake the ridge must be expected, the battle really having only begun. That is the usual thing in warfare on the western front, but the writer believes the Germans would be well advised if they reconcile themselves to the situation and withdraw to the Ypres-Comines' Canal on the east and the Lys River on the southeast.

June 10—It is barely possible that a Canadian will take over the command of the Canadian army corps now that General Byng has concluded his one-year term and been assigned to other work.

June 12—On the western front, near Messines, the Germans are still intent on extricating their guns rather than on re-capturing the ridge.

June 13—For the time being the monarchy in Greece has been saved by the abdication of King Constantine and the repudiation by Crown Prince George of his own claim to the throne. His younger brother Alexander was considered to be acceptable and he has been named by the King and Zaimis, the Premier, as the ruler of Greece. Revolutionary Greece under Venizelos already is at war with Bulgaria. We cannot count on the whole country immediately uniting under the leadership of Venizelos and effectively waging war in the Balkans. The nation is bankrupt, suffering from famine and rent by factions.

June 14—The Germans are bowing to the inevitable. They have abandoned any thought of re-capturing the Messines Ridge and are evacuating more territory.

June 18—Another possible danger to the allied cause was eliminated during the week when President Wilson made it clear that he would not be a party to a premature peace.

June 19—The fact that the German armies are reported to be using guns that have been removed from some of their warships is not very significant in itself. Britain has been using naval guns on the western front for more than a year. They appear to have come straight from the manufacturer. The German naval guns reported on the western front are 9.4-inch guns from warships of the Kaiser Barbarossa type. These vessels are pre-Dreadnoughts, from sixteen to twenty years old. If,

therefore, the Germans actually have dismantled battleships of this type in order to bolster up their artillery inferiority on the western front, they are well advised.

June 23—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, representing the whole of Russia, is in favor of an immediate offensive by the Russian armies. This body appears to be more heartily in favor of the war than the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which side-tracked the Duma as the body to which the Provisional Government was responsible.

June 30—With Russia temporarily impotent, Italy on the defensive, and the Germans showing an intention to make one more supreme effort to beat the French into submission before troops can arrive in large numbers from the United States, it may be argued that the war outlook is none too promising, the less so because the German submarines are continuing to act effectively. Frankness impels us to admit that the Russian revolution has deferred the fulfilment of our hopes and revived the military ambitions of Germany.

July 2—Beginning only 25 days later than their wonderful offensive on the eastern front last year, the Russians in Galicia are now engaged in a great forward movement. The whole world will watch with the most intense interest to see whether revolutionary Russia immediately after and, indeed, in the midst of turmoil and internal strife, can carry through a general offensive as successful as those engineered during the last three years under Russian despotism.

July 9—In Galicia our gallant Slav allies have broken clean through the fortified lines of the enemy, capturing 48 cannon, and pushing through the breach with their cavalry have reached the Lukwa River, an advance of nearly 15 miles. Unless the enemy speedily pulls himself together, the fortified town of Halicz, which has been regarded as the key of Lemberg, the Galician capital, will speedily fall into Russian hands.

July 12—The Russians have gained a great success by the capture of Halicz, the strategic key of Lemberg, the possession of which early in the war led to the downfall of the Galician capital. During the last ten days the Russians have captured more than a hundred guns and at least 27,000 prisoners.

July 14—A desperate struggle between the peace advocates and the war lords is in progress in Berlin. The Reichstag has refused to vote money for war purposes until the Government—in reality the Kaiser and the Crown Prince—has declared its attitude towards parliamentary reform and the ending of the war.

July 18—The true significance of the appointment of Dr. Michaelis as the German Chancellor will not be made clear for a week or two, because war lords, Socialists and Clericals combined to force the resignation of his predecessor for absolutely opposite reasons. The Socialists and the Clericals created the crisis in the hope of advancing more rapidly the cause of peace and democracy, and the war lords seized the opportunity to get rid of a statesman who was prepared, as Bethmann-Hollweg was, to give up any of the power of autocracy in Germany or any of the essential features of German conquest. Bethman-Hollweg became Chancellor when Prince Von Buelow retired because of the publication in the London Daily Telegraph of an interview with the Kaiser Wilhelm in which the monarch protested that he had always worked to curb the hostility of the German people towards Britain, that his efforts were little appreciated in England, and that some day, when the yellow races were more powerful, Britain might be glad to have the support of a strong German navy.

July 20—In Germany the Clerical Centre has flopped back to its former reactionary policy. Having got rid of Bethmann-Hollweg, it repudiates Erzberger's leadership, says it never favored responsible government, and that it does not ask the abandonment of submarine frightfulness. The political changes in England do not appear to please the British press, but Carson's aggressiveness in the War Cabinet, Sir Eric Geddes' business vigor in the Admiralty, and Winston Churchill's imagination in the Ministry of Munitions may bring better results.

July 21—A grave political situation has developed in Russia. For three days an armed minority has terrorized Petrograd and been allowed a practically free hand, because the Government is at odds with itself and reluctant to use force. The Petrograd riots this week are the work of the Maximalists or extreme Socialists, who have

no programme unless it be to get everything they want, the maximum, by violence. The Russian brand of Maximalists constitute the Bolsheviki element. They seem to think that their claim to conscientiously believe in the use of force entitles them to immunity from all punishment. Unfortunately, the Russian Government has treated them with such tenderness as to encourage such a belief. There is good reason for thinking that the demonstrations of the Maximalists are the work of Lenine, the Russian Socialist, who was rushed across Germany by special train some months ago. The Chief of Staff of Brussiloff, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, declares that he has proof that Lenine is a paid agent of the German General Staff.

July 22—An Austro-German counter-attack has developed against the Russians in Galicia and has obtained great success owing to the reluctance of a number of Russian regiments to obey orders. The enemy attacked on a front of 30 miles and is advancing along a front of at least 15 miles in a manner that threatens the most serious consequences unless masses of disciplined troops can be put into action at this point without a moment's delay. The new Russian democracy, bewildered by power, confusion of counsel, factional strife, and foes within and without, is facing a great test. The Premier and most of the middle-class ministers have resigned. The Socialists are now left to work out the salvation of the country. Kerensky, the War Minister, has agreed to take over the premiership and to continue for the present his duties at the War Office. The task he has undertaken would appall the stoutest heart. His country is on the verge of an abyss and he alone can save it, if, indeed, any mortal can cope with the situation. The German political crisis has ended. The Reichstag showed its approval of the new Chancellor by tamely voting for the war grants that it had refused to pass until the Government defined its position as to peace terms and parliamentary reforms.

July 26—The enemy has broken through the Russian defences in Galicia along a front of 60 miles and advanced a maximum distance of 30 miles. The allied cause has suffered one of the greatest reverses of the war at a time when the enemy was desperately in need of victories in the field. The success of the enemy still is only in its

opening stages. It is clear that unless Kerensky and Brussiloff are miracle workers the Russian retreat will widen to a front at least 150 miles long. The enemy has been in danger of losing his control of Austro-Hungarian affairs, which ultimately would have cost him his control of Bulgaria and Turkey. He has been threatened with the necessity of turning his own government over from the military autocrats to the people. He also has been handicapped in his moves to get a favorable peace by the fact that thousands of square miles of Austrian territory were in Russian hands. Now there is for him a splendid chance of expelling our Slav allies from all of Galicia and Bukowina, of bringing the new Austrian Emperor completely under his influence and of refusing parliamentary government at home without provoking insurrections. "On to Kiev and Odessa!" is likely to be the urging of the Kaiser Wilhelm when he reaches the eastern front.

July 30—The Russians are now retiring on a front of 200 miles, their troops along the Carpathian Ridge as far as the Roumanian border having joined in the retreat. Petrograd frankly admits that efforts to restore the situation failed owing to the low state of the morale of the troops. At other points the troops failed to obey orders. The Balkan situation will become worse with the retreat of both the Roumanian and the Russian armies.

July 31—The British army in Belgium to-day began an attack on both sides of the Ypres salient. They penetrated the German defences along a front of fully 12 miles. At the same time the French sprang the surprise of the war on the western front by making an attack on the British left, along a front of 8 miles where their presence was unexpected.

Aug. 1—The allied line in the Ypres salient as it existed before the German gas attack in April, 1915, has been largely restored by the attack made yesterday by the British and French. In their drive yesterday the French retook Bixschoote and the British broke across the Haenbeek River at St. Julien and Frezenberg. The British also took a low ridge at Pilken which is of great tactical importance and up the slopes of which the First and Fourth Canadian Battalians made their glorious charge in the early morning of April 23rd, 1915. This charge

and another made by the 10th and 16th Canadian Battalions a little to the east, saved the situation when it was at its worst. The name of Ypres will live forever like an ugly dream in the memory of the German people. At no point in Europe, unless possibly at Verdun, has the German army shed so much of its own blood in vain efforts. More than 500,000 Germans have fallen dead or wounded in attacks made at Ypres.

Aug. 4—Looked at from a purely military standpoint and having reference only to the apparent relative strength of the armies in the field and their position on the war map, it cannot be said that we enter the fourth year of the war under as favorable conditions as those obtaining at the beginning of the third year of the war.

Aug. 15—The Canadians, under General Currie, their new leader, to-day made a splendid effort and captured Hill 70, northwest of Lille.

Aug. 16—The Pope has suggested terms to the belligerents such as Germany might accept. They include the evacuation of Belgium, without reparation, and the return of the German colonies. The whole tenor of the Pope's missive seems to suggest that there is an equal share of responsibility resting on both sets of belligerents.

Aug. 22—From admissions made by Germany it would appear that an average of a submarine a week is being destroyed by the allies.

Aug. 27—The refusal by the United States of the Pope's peace proposals lays special emphasis on the fact that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything." President Wilson rightly says that permanent peace will not be furthered by trade warfare after the military combat, and he is against "punitive indemnities." But it must not be understood that he is against reparation for Belgium. He distinctly says, "The intolerable wrongs done in the war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired."

Aug. 30—Among the new nations to be created by the war will be not only a new Poland, but a new and greater Serbia. That much is certain. The principal difficulty of the allies in agreeing on a Balkan settlement since the revolution removed the imperialistic ambitions of Russia has been to reconcile Italy's claims with those of Serbia

and Greece. It now appears that an adjustment has been reached by which Italy at last acquiesces in the establishment on the east coast of the Adriatic of a powerful Slav nation, independent and democratic, with a constitutional monarch, to be dominated by Serbia. It promises to stretch most of the way from Fiume and the peninsula of Istria to Albania, giving it a coastline of more than 300 miles and including Dalmatia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the two Turkish provinces administered by Austria-Hungary which the dual empire seized in 1908, thus violating the Berlin Treaty and causing the subsequent Balkan wars and also The Great War.

Sept. 7—The German armies have destroyed the Dwina River defences, 300 miles southwest of the Russian capital. For fully two years the Russians have held firm on this front. The easy forcing of these positions by numerically weaker German forces, shows how contemptible has become the morale of the Russian armies.

Sept. 8—During the last ten days the Germans in the Riga region have advanced a maximum distance of 60 miles. Germany often has complained bitterly that King Edward framed up a combination of nations against the central powers. The publication of the secret correspondence between the late Czar of Russia and the German Kaiser shows that the latter was Europe's arch-conspirator. His deepest plot was to cut the ground under the feet of France by making a secret arrangement with Russia and then show France she would be on the verge of an abyss unless she joined Germany and Russia in coercing Britain. Austria-Hungary, of course, always could be depended on. Once this continental combination was in effective working order the Baltic Sea was to be closed, Denmark occupied and Japan as well as Britain taught her place in the world. In his telegrams the Kaiser urges on the Czar that France left Russia in the lurch during the war with Japan while Germany "helped you in every way as far as it could." Britain, however, had befriended Japan.

Sept. 10—While the German invader is knocking at the door of Russia's capital, and while chaos reigns in the army, the Russian Premier quarrels with the Russian Commander-in-chief and a state of war is proclaimed in the district of Petrograd. It is doubtful that Korniloff

will submit. His is a fiery spirit. He believes the situation is hopeless unless stern steps are taken to suppress extreme socialistic teachings on the firing line and anarchistic practices in the rear. He has lost faith in the willingness of Kerensky to coerce his former comrades, and for the sake of Russia he is prepared to risk his life in an attempt to exercise the powers of a dictator. Korniloff cannot displace Kerensky without wading through blood. The course that will be taken by the Maximalists is not certain. They represent the anarchist element who would drop the war and plunder their own country. But while the Government moves too slowly for their liking, their hatred for the Korniloff following is most intense. It is likely they would join with Kerensky to avert a bourgeoise or middle-class counter-revolution, and then sweep Kerensky out of power in an uprising of the suffering masses manipulated by themselves.

Sept. 13—Good promises to come out of the Korniloff revolt. Its objects largely succeeded, even though the leaders may be martyred. Kerensky has agreed to three essential reforms demanded by Korniloff: (1) the enforcement of the death penalty; (2) the ending of the power of the regimental committees to elect officers or interfere with orders; and (3) the curbing of the power of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. It was because these vital measures were promised that General Alexieff agreed to become Chief of Staff under Kerensky, and that the famous General Russky for the third time assumed command of the northern armies. Korniloff goes under and possibly in temporary disgrace, but his friends and sympathizers, the men who urged him on to assert the demands of the higher officers after they had given up their commands in despair, once more direct the Russian armies.

Sept. 16—American troops probably have been initiated into the mysteries of trench warfare at the front in France.

Sept. 21—The capturing of from five to eight square miles of Belgium territory, a couple of thousand Germans, and a few guns may seem a poor return for the great exertions which preceded and accompanied the British drive yesterday. We have to admit that the new German defence system, in which solid concrete trenches

are abandoned for redoubts and fortified shell craters scattered over a wide zone along the front, which was heralded as the driving of the Germans into the open, is very effective, particularly when used in a district full of woods and swamps, as is the case cast of Ypres.

The one sincere statement in the German reply to the Pope's peace proposals is that the Roman pontiff's peace efforts are "viewed with sincere gratitude" and that the Kaiser cherishes a lively desire that the papal appeal will meet with success. Not a single definite reference to Belgium appears in either the German or the Austrian reply to the Pope, nor is reparation for devastated allied countries suggested. The Imperial German Government at last definitely approves of the Reichstag majority peace resolution on the basis of "no indemnities, no annexations," about which there has been so much controversy. But this is not enough. The allies must not allow themselve to be trapped by Pharisaism into entering a peace conference where they can be pitted against one another.

Sept. 26—The British are mastering the new German system of defence. That seems to be the significance of the British plunging ahead again to the east and northeast of Ypres after a pause of only six days.

Sept. 27—Germany is making a clumsy attempt to pronounce the word "reparation." She has intimated through her Foreign Minister, Von Kuehlmann, that she is willing to evacuate Belgium and contribute to the reconstruction of the country.

Oct. 11—The world is brought a step nearer to a glorious peace by the mutiny in the German grand fleet. The great war cannot end until Germany is free or powerless, and complete success for the allied cause will not be obtained unless the German people have freed themselves from the shackles of Kaiserism. Among the men who know Germany best are many who have been positive that no revolutionary movement would make headway in Germany in time to affect the course of the war. These men have urged that the German people were not only submissive to discipline, but believed in discipline as essential to the greatness of the state. They have said that even assuming that a ferment developed in German cities as a result of the privations of war, the army and navy would remain true to the last, and without their co-

operation a revolution could not be effected. Such views will have to be modified by the recent events at Wilhelmshaven, the principal German naval base, and in the North Sea, which must be regarded as the most sensational events of political significance since the abortive revolution of 1848. It appears that thousands of German sailors seized four great battleships, three of them, the Kaiser, the Westfalen, and Luitpold being Dreadnoughts, overpowered their officers, and went ashore; that the marines of the fleet refused to act against them, and that the sailors had to be surrounded by soldiers before they would surrender. Some bloodshed occurred.

Oct. 12—The fifth British advance in twenty-two days began northeast of Ypres this morning.

Oct. 17—Germany may have to give up Alsace or Lorraine, or both, before the end of the year. International conditions have undermined the "will to victory" which supported the German people through years of war. These considerations, and the inadequacy of war equipment rather than the military power of the allies raise doubts as to the ability and the wisdom of Germany making resistance beyond the summer of 1918.

Oct. 20—The main event of the week has been the German success in gaining possession of the Gulf of Riga and the Islands which dominate the entrances thereto. This achievement came as the result of using two-thirds of the German grand fleet in the Baltic Sea at a point 600 miles east of Kiel.

Oct. 24—Eighty thousand German troops yesterday opposed the French advance north of the Aisne River, and were figuratively and literally smothered.

Oct. 25—All eyes should be turned on the Italian and western fronts these days. The climax of the year's campaigning has been reached, and the result of months of costly effort is in the balance. Alarmed as the enemy is by recent developments on the Aisne and around Ypres, he is vastly more concerned by the threat of Italy to overwhelm the Austrian armies. This is proved by the fact that for the first time large German forces have entered the fray against our Italian allies. Confronted by the certainty that without help Austria would be put out of action, Germany has strained herself for a tremendous effort to improve the situation in that arena. At all costs

the allies must baffle her. If the combined efforts of Austria and Germany fail to prevent the resumption of the Italian offensive, now well in course of preparation, the enemy will be worse off than ever, and he will have to submit to the loss of Triest and possibly a worse disaster. We may as well assume that the German effort on the Isonzo is worthy the occasion. The enemy knows the exact strength of the Italians, and experience teaches us that when he has to save a situation, as he had to a year ago on the Roumanian front, and as he had to a year earlier on the Serbian front, he does not resort to half measures. There is evidence that virtually all of the Austrian forces that were facing the Russians and Roumanians have been rushed to the Isonzo and that these have been reinforced by a hundred thousand Germans.

Oct. 26—The 1917 crisis in the great war is upon us. It is political as well as military. The French Government has pulled through, but has had a narrow squeak. It sacrificed Ribot, the Foreign Minister, and substituted Barthou, presumably to appease the Socialists, who are gaining in influence. The victory on the Aisne may have helped the Ministry. In Italy the Government has been overthrown, and again it is the Socialists that are responsible. Both sets of belligerents are feeling in every muscle and nerve the strain of three years of war. Comparatively speaking, however, Britain still is fresh, and the military strength and the wonderful resources of the United States have not yet come into play. The accession of the United States steadies all the allied belligerents and promises to tide them over this year's crisis as well as the crisis of the war which may come now or later. The news from the Italian front justifies grave concern. The enemy claims to have captured 30,000 Italians and more than 300 guns. That is not the worst feature. The line of retreat of the main Italian army is seriously threatened.

Oct. 27—The seriousness of the situation created by the Italian reverse on the Isonzo front must be faced. It not merely jeopardizes all the gains made on that front by the Italians, but it provides a deadly menace to the whole Italian army. Unless General Cadorna by Herculean efforts can snatch victory out of defeat, it is sure to appreciably prolong the war. The indications are that Italy's military resources will be strained almost to the

breaking point to prevent a serious invasion of her territory. The Austro-German offensive already has gained such extraordinary headway that the allies must act together in meeting the crisis if they would not forfeit the certainty of ultimate victory which has buoyed them up through many a dark hour.

Oct. 29—The gains made by the British and French on the western front pale into insignificance beside the situation created by the terrible defeat administered by the enemy to the Italian army on the Upper Isonzo. A huge Austro-German force has routed this army. The supreme task of the allies at this moment is to keep Italy in the field. The off-chance of gaining an outstanding success on the western front should not be considered for a moment at the expense of any aid that can be given to the Italian armies. The allies should take a leaf out of the enemy's text-book on strategy. The enemy is staking all on success in the Isonzo region, and has taken no half measures. He aims at putting Italy out of the war, which would prolong the struggle and possibly result in an issue unfavorable for the allies. No half measures should be taken by the allies in countering the enemy's blow.

Oct. 31—The British and French are continuing their offensive in Belgium and thus rendering to Italy indirect, as well as direct help. The enemy is risking a serious reverse on the western front in order to put Italy out of action. But he has put aside sufficient forces as a reserve, as he sees the situation, to assure himself against a collapse of his western front. If he could absolutely eliminate Italy and Russia he could gather up troops from the eastern and southeastern front and double the number of troops he keeps on his western front. That is why the allies' supreme task is to keep Italy in the field, and that is why it is madness to say, as the Morning Post says, "The best way to help Italy is to keep hammering on the western front. All that has been won by this year's sacrifices on the western front, and vastly more, will be lost if the Italian army is overthrown. It would be everlastingly to the disgrace of the allies were they to allow the Huns to overrun Italy as Belgium, Roumania and Serbia were overrun, when it was in their power to prevent it. Morally and from a military point of view it would be

inexcusable. There is not the slightest reason to doubt their power to save Italy if they will send help directly.

Nov. 1—A Canadian division is operating on the front before Passchendaele and for a mile or two to the northwest, having been removed from the Lens region, 35 miles away on the south. The capture of Beersheba in southern Palestine is just such an exploit as we would expect from a dashing cavalry officer like General Maude. In the spring of this year he commanded a British army on the right flank of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge. In June he took over the campaign against Palestine.

Nov. 2—Reports from Italian headquarters state that Italian and British and French troops are preparing a counter offensive, that a great battle on the line of the Tagliamento is expected and that the Italian troops are in good spirits and determined to expel the invaders. Our confidence in an early counter thrust by the allied army would not rise very high if we understood the situation. The second army has been almost destroyed and only yesterday the main body of the third army looking over the Tagliamento River saw 60,000 of the troops in its rear columns cut off from the bridge-heads on the east bank of the river and captured.

Nov. 3—The past week has been the most unfavorable for the allied cause since the battle of the Marne.

Nov. 6—The Canadians are bearing the brunt of the attack being made to-day northeast of Ypres, as they have been given the task of taking the most important part of the Passchendaele ridge.

Nov. 7—The mountain dam that protected northeastern Italy has burst and the tide of invasion is sweeping over the Venetian Provinces along a front of 150 miles. Thousands of Canadians fell in storming Passchendaele and the villages of Goeberg and Mosselmarkt. People at home have read so many reports of drives in the face of furious artillery and machine gun fire in which a mile or half mile has been gained that they hardly can appreciate the splendid work of the boys from this country. But General Haig knows that the determined gallantry of the Canadians has simplified the task of expelling the Germans from the Belgian coast. Two Canadian divisions were used last week opposite Passchendaele, suffering heavily, and the other two divisions appear to have taken

their place in time for yesterday's attack. Canadians at home must leave no stone unturned to ensure support for the battle-tried divisions. The elements in Russia that want peace with Germany that they may plunder their own country are challenging the authority of the Kerensky Government in the capital, where a state of civil war exists. Kerensky says the Government will perish rather than abdicate. Kerensky is fighting with his back to the wall to improve matters for the allies, but he gets little thanks from many allied sympathizers. We are told by Dr. Erzberger, the German Centrist leader, that Germany during the last five days has passed from an autocracy to a democracy. The new German Chancellor, Hertling, is opposed to democracy, and so is Erzberger, but both are deadly in earnest in their desire for peace. They may have secured Socialist support for the new regime by professing to surrender to demands for real parliamentary government. This is the most essential of the demands of the allies not yet agreed to by Germany. The allies must close up their ranks and tread warily.

Nov. 8—The control of Russia for the time being is in the hands of German-paid anarchists. The Kerensky Government no longer exists, the preliminary parliament that hesitated to decide between Kerensky and the anarchists has been dissolved and the scoundrel Lenine, whom Germany rushed by special train into Russia when the Czar was deposed, is exercising the powers of a dictator. The Soviet is dominated by men who were base enough to applaud the loss of Riga and the opening up of the front in Galicia by traitorous troops. Lenine is not proposing a separate peace. That is not Germany's game. Germany wants a general peace and Lenine is her agent. That is why Lenine proposes an immediate armistice between all the belligerents. He won't get it, but an armistice between Russia and Germany may be arranged in the hope of providing troops sufficient to complete the destruction of the Italian army and to so menace France that both Italy and France will be ready to talk peace. The allies will have to strain every nerve in order to save Italy and prevent the outflanking of their own fortified line in the western arena.

Nov. 10—Russia has appointed a comic government in the crucial stages of the world's greatest tragedy. The

new ministry is a combination of hare-brained reformers, ignorants dupes, and German-paid traitors. We must admit its power is considerable. The Baltic and Black Sea fleets are absolutely under its thumb. It also controls Petrograd and the old capital at Moscow.

Nov. 12—In the days to come we are sure to hear much about Mount Grappa on the south of the Piave bend. The British and French troops, if they arrive on the middle Piave front in time to participate in the defence of the Piave line, are likely to fight on the front immediately southeast of Mount Grappa.

Nov. 14—Well done, Canadians! The whole German army in Belgium has concentrated its energies on wresting back from the boys from Canada the crest of the Paschendaele Ridge, and has failed. Allied troops are being picked up from the western front and railed into Italy. That fact adds new interest to the military operations in France and Belgium. American troops are still in only small numbers on the Lorraine front near Luneville, but because of the military crisis in Italy they are likely to hasten their participation on a large scale in war activities. The controversy in Britain over the appointment of an allied war staff to advise the allied War Council is most lamentable. It threatens to sharpen the differences between General Haig and Lloyd George as to the conduct of the British military campaign. There are rumors that both Haig and General Robertson will tender their resignations. The division of opinion threatens even the security of the British Government, for the Unionists show a disposition to detach Bonar Law from the British War Council. Furious objection to civilian control of the army is voiced by some of the leading newspapers which say that the nation has implicit faith in Robertson and Haig. But faith in their ability to do what? To make the best of the military situation on the western front under whatever circumstances, but surely not faith in their ability to size up the military capacity and the morale of Italy and France, as well as that of the British Empire and the war situation the world over. It was a civilian, and the present British Premier at that, who took over the production of munitions, with its delicate labor problems, from Field Marshal Kitchener, and gave the British army a chance to live.

Nov. 15—The British have captured 7,000 Turks and 90 cannon from the Turks on the Palestine front during the last three weeks, and advanced 40 miles down the coast. The prospect of capturing Jerusalem during the next two or three weeks is bright.

Nov. 19—The length of the war depends on the result of this week's fighting on the Piave line. For a week the Italians have stayed their retreat. They have organized formidable defences, restored order and courage among demoralized troops, improved their supply services and been reinforced by many thousands of British and French troops and large masses of artillery. Allied infantry from the western front has not yet been in action, but British and French cannon have taken part in the artillery duels over the river. The Italian army is fighting with splendid gallantry. The capture of Jaffa or Joppa without resistance by the Turks indicates that the fleeing Ottoman troops are in no condition to fight. It may be that the announcement of the capture of Hebron will come almost simultaneously with the news that Bethlehem and Jerusalem are in the hands of the armies of a Christian nation. The death of General Maude in Mesopotamia will not affect the British campaign against the Turks in that arena.

Nov. 20—The greatest success ever scored by the allies on the western front was gained yesterday by the British, when the Third Army, led by General Byng, until a few months ago commander of the Canadian Army Corps, suddenly attacked the German front between St. Quentin and Arras. Aided by a multitude of tanks, the British infantry broke clean through the famous Hindenburg line, and in one leap jumped more than half way to Cambrai, nine miles from the starting point.

Nov. 22—The British to-day are only two and a half miles from Cambrai. The situation for the enemy is no less critical to-day than it was yesterday. His battle-front has been more completely pierced than on any previous occasion. The British have driven through his defences to a depth of more than six miles. The British advance forms a huge and vulnerable salient, but before the Germans can bring up sufficient guns to take advantage of this condition an extended retreat may be forced.

Nov. 23—A supreme test of generalship on both sides

promises to be seen during the next week or two. The salient formed by the British wedge speedily must be widened or the Germans will be able to bring against it such a punishing converging artillery fire as will force out the wedge.

Nov. 29—The present trend of developments strongly suggests that the war will end with a revolution in Germany and that the German revolution will be the first fruits of the revolution in Russia. The happiness that ultimately, after a long, stormy period, will come to the 120 million people of Russia through the revolution and the general disarming and permanent peace that the revolution promises to produce will more than compensate humanity for the additional year of war imposed on the world. These things will not come in the way of our choosing, and for that we yet will be thankful.

Nov. 30—The bomb thrown into the allied camp by Lord Lansdowne should receive careful inspection. The former Governor-General of Canada is an old Tory diehard and one of the last men to be suspected of sentimental weakness. No one for a moment can question his statement that the wanton prolongation of the war would be a crime differing only in degree from that of the criminals who provoked it. The question is, what would be wanton prolongation? Lord Lansdowne does not answer his own question, but he suggests that some of the original objects of the allies have become unobtainable, among which he seems to include "a wholesale re-arrangement of the map of southeastern Europe." He is, however, just as emphatic as ever that Germany must restore and indemnify Belgium. It is not clear that he would insist upon reparation for northeastern France and atonement for the multitudinous outrages perpetrated elsewhere by Germany during the war. Germany might be neither free nor powerless were Lord Lansdowne's peace ideas adopted. That seems to be the most vital objection against them. Germany would be the dominating power from the North Sea to the borders of Persia, her dream of a Mittel Europe would be realized, she would be in a much better position in a fresh competition for commercial supremacy than the victims of her unprovoked attacks and unless the League of Peace was consummated the atrocious measures of her diplomats and sol-

diers, which have horrified the world, would become the legitimate practices of to-morrow. Lord Lansdowne's views are born out of the belief that the war will go on for years unless we agree now to take Germany, unrepentant and unchastised, back into the society of nations. Had he realized that Germany and Austria-Hungary are on their last legs and that their people will refuse to fight on much longer, which the writer believes to be true, he would not have faltered on the home stretch and encouraged the enemy to hold on.

Dec. 1—A very serious situation for General Byng's forces in the Cambrai or Marcoing salient was created yesterday, when the Germans attacked on both sides of the salient and broke through on the south side, penetrating to a maximum depth of three miles on a front of five miles. The German plan was to break through the salient on both sides and meet with their thrusting troops at a point miles in the rear of the point of the wedge directed at Cambrai.

Dec. 2—The enemy appears to have used 250,000 troops against Byng and to have had no regard for casualties so long as he accomplished his purpose, which was to avert his own withdrawal from the salient in his lines on the north of the British salient that he attacked. The British took 11,000 prisoners in their tank offensive and the enemy claims he has taken 6,000. Both sides say that they took more than 100 guns.

Dec. 5—No less than eight German divisions have been moved southward from the Flanders front to the Cambrai sector to prevent the breaking up of the pierced Hindenburg line, and turn the tables on General Byng. Roumania has no choice but to participate with Russia in the negotiations for an armistice.

Dec. 6—The British have abandoned Bourlon Wood and the heights within it, which would have been of great value in forcing the evacuation of the Cambrai-Lens salient in the German front. The enemy has saved from destruction the Hindenberg line, which was pierced in the sudden rush of General Byng's tanks two weeks ago. The area evacuated by the British represents one-half of the gains made in the drive by Byng's troops.

Dec. 8—The situation in Palestine has been much improved by the capture of Hebron. A sudden British

advance northeastward beyond Jerusalem may have resulted in the hasty evacuation of Hebron, in which case it will be only a matter of hours before the Holy City is once more in the hands of Christians after hundreds of years of uninterrupted possession by Moslems.

Dec. 10—For the first time in 673 years the city of Jerusalem is in the hands of a Christian people. This success by the British following upon the capture of Beersheba, Gaza, Jaffa and Hebron on the Palestine front and the capture of Kut-el-Amara, Bagdad and Tekrit on the Mesopotamian front will have a pronounced moral effect on all the Christian and Mohammedan people of the world and hasten the end of Turkish military resistance. Large British forces have taken over the Italian battle-front on the upper Piave to the north of Treviso. The beginning of military operations by the French and British on the Italian front was signalized by the greatest aerial offensive yet recorded in the war. No less than 150 aeroplanes of all sizes took part in this terrible onslaught. More than two thousand bombs were dropped, probably twice as many as on any previous occasion in the world's history.

Dec. 13—The Canadian people should know the general war situation when they use their franchise on Monday. The war has entered upon its closing stage. How long that stage will last no one can foretell. But it is significant that one-third of the soldiers of France have been killed or disabled and that an even larger proportion of the soldiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been definitely put out of action. The Anglo-Saxon nations have not been hit nearly so hard, but it is clear that there is a narrowing limit to the ability of the European nations to maintain their present battle-fronts. Moreover, there are signs on all sides that the morale of the continental nations is rapidly approaching the breaking point. Flesh and blood cannot forever stand up under the heart and nerve strain and the deprivations of the war. One set of belligerents or the other must give way. Which will it be? The thoughtless Canadian—for we have such—says: "It will not be our side; we cannot lose." We must examine the situation more closely. And we find that during the year 1917 Russia, with ten million soldiers in uniform and one-half of all the allied

forces, left the field. Italy during the last two months has lost half her artillery, no less than 2,600 guns, and 270,000 men taken prisoners. The Italian armies have been within an ace of complete destruction, and only by a supreme effort on the part of the western allies, Italy's three million soldiers have been kept in action. Even now the issue is in doubt. As to France, whose endurance staggers the imagination, two million of her bravest sons have been killed or disabled, and two millions more have been wounded. Two-thirds of all her man-power have been on the casualty lists. Had Canada suffered proportionately, every mother's son of the 400,000 Canadians sent overseas would be either dead or crippled for life.

How much more can France endure? By a superhuman power of the will she has sent two hundred thousands of her surviving soldiers to bolster up faltering Italy. Is it conceivable that she can go on indefinitely? Speaking for himself only, the writer expresses the humble opinion that if the allies' cause suffers another such reverse as it did when France was called upon to go to the help of Italy, the French Government would be changed in the twinkling of an eye and control of the national affairs would be vested in those who would make peace with Germany on the best terms offering. If France were eliminated Italy would quit. How, then, without European allies, could the Anglo-Saxon nations go on to victory in a war on the continent? Even as it is we are fighting across the seas with all the handicaps that that involves in the way of shipping and vulnerable communications. The enemy is hurrying vast numbers of troops across Europe with the plain object of crushing the armies and destroying the morale of France and Italy before help can come from the slower-moving Anglo-Saxon nations. The emergency calls for the immediate straining of every nerve on the part of all English-speaking peoples to support their Latin allies in the greatest crisis of the war. It would be worse than madness, it would be criminal, to turn our back on the crisis and promise to consider the matter some time next summer. Action, and action of the most intense nature at once, is demanded. Delay and half-hearted measures may bring disaster.

Happily the morale of the Teutonic nations and of Bulgaria and Turkey is even shakier than that of the allies in Europe. The war lords have been tided over a crisis momentarily by their victories in Italy, but they are still looking around eagerly for some indication that the allies will give up before revolutionary uprisings at home sweep them out of power. It is at this intensely critical stage that Canada and Australia are to decide whether they will remain in the war. In both dominions there are two union parties, one composed of all the win-the-war elements and the other supported by all the drop-the-war elements. In both dominions the voluntary system has utterly played out. Months ago Australia defeated a compulsory service referendum and later re-elected her win-the-war party. Now that party is forced to say that it cannot prosecute the war further unless the people will endorse obligatory service and that, if the referendum to be voted on five days after the Canadian general elections is defeated, it will go out of office. That means dropping the war. Here in Canada the only chance of Union Government being defeated lies in the fact that Quebec is solidly against it, and everybody knows Quebec shares the opinion of Henri Bourassa that "a vote against conscription is a vote against the war and against all enlistment." That is the voice that will dominate the counsels of any Government succeeding the present Union Government. It is as clear as daylight that the defeat of Union Government in Canada would be a more serious reverse for the allied cause than was the gas attacks of the Germans at Ypres in 1915 or the Loos failure of the British in the fall of the same year. It is more important to the allied cause that the Canadian people at home should vote to send reinforcements to the front than it was important that the Canadian troops at the front should capture Vimy and Passchendaele Ridges. The defeat of the win-the-war Union Party would break the hearts of our boys at the front. It also would affect Australia, discourage Great Britain, deal a heavy blow to weary France and faltering Italy, and conceivably be the final touch that would send the cause of civilization collapsing into ruins.

General Korniloff's victorious Russian army had captured Halicz and was on the verge of seizing Lemberg

when other Russian troops held a referendum and allowed the Germans to go through to the rear of Korniloff's army, thereby bringing about a disaster. More recently General Cadorna's victorious Italian army was about to smash through to Triest when a campaign of whispering gulled a section of the Italian army on Cadorna's northern flank, causing them to let through on to the plains of beautiful Italy a barbarous Teuton horde. So to-day the allied nations are on the verge of a victory that will banish militarism from the earth and bring in an era of democracy, peace and righteousness, a victory for which, God knows, they have paid the price. But one and another are faltering and the nation with the largest manpower has slunk from the field, freeing masses of Teuton troops for service against the British troops in western Europe. Surely under such circumstances, with the terrible example of Italy before our eyes, a campaign of whispering in Canada will not induce English-speaking Canadians to line up with the one Province that has failed to do its part in the war, and repudiate the Provincial leaders of both parties in all the other Provinces who, without exception, have urged that the best way and the only way of getting reinforcements is by the democratic way of a selective draft.

An overwhelming support for the Union Government is necessary to prove that Canada is worthy of the brave men who bared their breasts to the foe at Ypres, Hill 70, and Passchendaele. A triumphant Union Government alone will be in a good position to equalize the burdens entailed by the war, to cope with the profiteers, improve the conditions of the soldiers and to speed up the prosecution of the war until Teutonic military autocracy has ceased to be. The defeat of the Union Government, unless it ruined the allied cause, would prolong the war and needlessly increase the all-too-great misery and bloodshed the war has entailed.

Dec. 14—A Zurich despatch says that in Berlin a body known as the League of the Kaiser's Faithful has been founded and that it has issued a call to arms to "prevent the dissolution of the German empire and to protect our sovereign." It rightly says that "The attempts to introduce into Germany a parliamentary regime are simply the prelude of the social and democratic revolution

sought by our enemies—Wilson and Lloyd George,'' and adds: ''After the war we shall have war at home.'' All the signs point to the probability that Germany dare not wait until the spring to make a last supreme effort to win the war. Thwarted this time, she never again may be dangerous.

Dec. 15—The war outlook is the most serious it has been since the battle of the Marne. This is recognized by Colonel Repington of the London Times when he urges that the allied forces in Macedonia be withdrawn for service on the western front. But unless matters are absolutely desperate, such a move would be unwise. Our forces in Mesopotamia and Palestine are doing work vital for the preservation of the Empire and must not be weakened. The allied army in Macedonia is a near menace to the Turks at home and its withdrawal would free large Turkish forces for service against British troops in Asia. This would mean the weakening, comparatively, of the British armies guarding the way to Egypt and to India. Such a withdrawal would expose Greece under Venizelos, a tried friend of the allies, to great danger and cost the allies the 200,000 or 300,000 troops Greece would put into the field next year. At a time when there are rumors that Turkey is seeking a separate peace and when Bulgaria refuses to fight on other fronts for Germany—partly because the allied army in Macedonia is at her doors—the evacuation of Macedonia would transform the situation in the Balkans, galvanize the enemy into new life, and suggest to the Belgian Government in France that the allies have no scruples in sacrificing small allies such as Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro at this stage and ultimately even may sacrifice Belgium herself.

Dec. 18—Germany gets no encouragement from Canada. She would hold out a little longer if she could see indications that the allies and particularly the Anglo-Saxon peoples, were about to give up in despair. She feels that the powder-magazine under her may blow up at any moment, but indications that allied morale would collapse before revolutionary fury broke loose at home would tempt her to take fresh chances. She knows that the supreme task of the allies during the next six months is to maintain the morale of Italy and France. She has

been hoping fondly that the Dominion of Canada would refuse to take the only steps by which her armies in the field could be kept up to strength and that following this country's decision Australia would abandon the war. These two development were calculated to shake the determination of Britain and the United States to go on to victory, to affect prejudicially the fighting efficiency of the troops from the empire overseas and to cause alarm to our Latin allies on the continent of Europe. The effect of this nation's verdict as to discontinuing or more vigorously prosecuting the war, therefore, has an importance out of all proportion to the strength of our forces on the battlefield. The voting shows that the nation has responded to leadership and flashed to its hard-pressed allies in the Old World the message: "Hold Fast; We Are With You Until The Glorious End." Canada joins the rest of the empire in expecting Australia to send similar promises of support. The former Borden administration not merely lacked vision but was unable to take many desirable steps because it received no assistance from the other party. We should have had our own air service years ago and have led the Old World in exploiting the offensive possibilities of aerial warfare. Every effort now should be made to increase our output of aircraft and trained flyers, to multiply our shipbuilding plants, to increase the cultivation of the soil and to provide troops for the firing line. The whole resources of the country should be listed and mobilized. Every man and woman should be required to serve in the capacity in which he can be of most use. The continued inexcusable bungling in the transportation of troops and in the handling of wounded and broken men from the front should be brought to an abrupt end, even though it involves the ruthless punishment of incompetent officers and officials. A separate department for the welfare of returned men well might be created. And it would be desirable that such a department should take over the care of the men on the other side of the Atlantic, so that adequate provision should be made for their comfort on both liners and trains. The unbelievable neglect and bad treatment our maimed heroes are being called upon to suffer after three and a half years' experience is a national humiliation and justifies the bitterness here

and there of men who have gone through hell for the country they love.

Dec. 22—While Germany's diplomats talk peace, her war lords promise victory. It is a put-up job. With much bluster and marching and counter-marching, Hindenburg hopes to scarify the allies into believing he is right when he says to the German journalists: "We shall conquer with God," and that "no one can deprive us of victory." But Count Hertling, with his finger on the pulse of the Teutonic peoples, and Von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, with an anxious eye for the future of German finance and German trade, know that it is more important to bluff than to fight; that the hope of Germany now rests in the wiles of her statesmen, rather than in the stout blows of her warriors. During the last month Britain and France have saved Italy and by averting a catastrophic disaster, gained one of the greatest victories of the war. No doubt it is in the power of the enemy to put them to severe strain during the next six months.

Dec. 24—Peace talk is very prevalent on the eve of Christmas. The Kaiser Wilhelm is eager for a peace that will permit German militarism to lord it over all Europe. To gull the allies into an agreement that would have that result, he is willing to go through the mockery of consulting the leaders of the various parties in Germany, thus establishing the pretence that Germany has been democratized. But whether by cunning or by use of the mailed fist, Germany is determined to induce the allies during the next six months to discuss a war settlement.

Dec. 27—To the survivors of the First Canadian Contingent, the appointment of Vice-Admiral Rosslyn Wemyss as First Sea Lord will bring a real sense of pleasure, for he was the naval officer commanding the warships that protected the thirty-three thousand gallant lads who left our shores for the battle-front in October of 1914.

Dec. 31—The British are advancing to the north of Jerusalem on a front of nearly fifteen miles. They have moved forward since Thursday of last week to a maximum depth of more than seven miles.

CHAPTER V.

1918.

Jan. 2—The year 1917 passes into history as a year of disappointment for the allies. While we cannot class as a probability now that the best we could hope for last spring, namely, the signing of a peace in the spring of 1918, will be realized, it is highly significant that the Teutonic empires have notified the allies through Russia that they are willing to make peace without territorial annexations or monetary indemnities and on the basis of the general principle of the right of nations to self-determination. There is not the slightest doubt that the allied nations, without the aid of Russia, have sufficient resources in men, money and material to go on to a complete triumph. The question is whether they have the will. We believe the danger of a further collapse of allied morale has become slight, while everything points to Germany and Austria-Hungary having tremendous and increasing difficulty in persuading their peoples to fight on. From a purely material standpoint it certainly will be in the power of our enemies to put the allies' western front under severe strain during 1918. But unless a decision were reached, an enemy offensive on the western front this year would leave the enemy worse off than ever, and doomed to certain defeat. By the end of this year, therefore, conditions promise to be such that the enemy will decide that he cannot afford to face another summer of military operations. Failing victory during the next nine months, the enemy is likely to submit to the terms of the allies.

Jan. 4—The odds are that the Kaiser is very anxious to secure a general peace on tolerable terms and that he will try to obtain it by currying favor with the Bolshevik while he menaces the western allies with all the striking force he can assemble. If he can help it there will be no 1918 summer campaign. But if he has to choose between a humiliating peace and making another last effort to obtain a draw, as he will, we may expect tremendous and sudden blows to be dealt by Germany

within the next four months. Prejudice and our nearness to the developments of our own times prevent us seeing the general trend of affairs in eastern and central Europe. We want to win the war in our own way and at the least possible effort and cost. We do not always know what is best for ourselves and for humanity. Perhaps some day we will realize: 1. That an allied victory in 1916 would have been a calamity, for a brutal Russian despotism, flushed with victory, would have replaced a cynical Teuton despotism and become vastly more dangerous to the integrity of the British Empire and the world's peace. 2. That an allied victory in 1917 was not to be desired, because it would have left the German people unrepentent, and terms would have been imposed by the allies calculated to cause bitterness and lay the foundations of another world struggle. The Anglo-Saxon nations rightly say the war must go on until Germany is free or powerless. But how much better free than powerless! Germany will not be free until Germany admits her error in beginning the war and sweeps away the whole regime that led her into the path of wrong. Nor are allied peoples entirely free from fault. We have talked of justice and brotherhood, but in our anger have thought of repression and revenge. There is ground for thinking the war will continue until all mankind loathes war, sweeps away armaments and military training, is financially incapable of preparing for slaughter and, perforce, turns to the gospel of peace and good-will.

Jan. 7—Everything is at "sixes and sevens" in German political life. Although the majority Socialists hesitate to insist that the Russian peace negotiations be removed to Stockholm, they join the minority Socialists in denouncing the Government for favoring the no-annexation policy on Christmas Day and abandoning it three days later when it pretended that those parts of Russia occupied by German troops had administrations of their own and had determined their own futures. Both these parties intimated that they favored the unrestricted self-determination of peoples and would overthrow the Chancellor if he repudiated the principle involved. They do not admit the fact that the western allies were given ten days to signify whether they would accept the no-annexation policy and that neglect to answer justifies the central

powers in rejecting the Russian peace terms. Pan-Germans, on the other hand, are furious with Von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, for going as far as he did to implement the Reichstag peace resolution. They demand that Von Kuehlmann, who wants peace for trade and economic reasons, shall be dismissed, and they fawn on Chancellor Hertling in an effort to bring him into their own camp. A victory for the Pan-Germans at this stage would not be an unmixed evil. It is desirable that the German autocracy shall appear in all its ugliness before the German people and that its hypocrisy and repressive measures should compel the lovers of peace and democracy to go underground and lay a powder mine that will blow the old regime to smithereens. It will be a fine thing for the allied cause when we have genuine allies within the German frontiers, blowing up war factories, fomenting general strikes, and plotting mutinies and revolutions. Even to-day the Bolshevik say truthfully, "We stand for a democratic peace and so do the German working classes." But the German working classes have not been using the power latent in the masses; they are just getting the idea. Those who scoff at the idea of the war being won by the allies through a change in the temper of the German people will scoff too long. The downfall of Von Bethmann-Hollweg and of Michaelis, the new practice of consulting the popular leaders in the Reichstag, the passing by the Reichstag of the no-annexation, no-indemnity resolution, the mutinies in the German navy and the numerous evidences of local discontent in the Teutonic armies all point to the leaven being at work. Our patience and our military strength may be sorely tried before the complete collapse of the enemy's morale is reached, but at least we have much reason for encouragement.

Jan. 8—Early in the war Mr. Asquith, then Premier, stated that the allies intended to put an end to Turkish rule in both Europe and Asia. Russia now disclaims any desire to hold Constantinople, and the allies through Lloyd George say that they are reconciled to the Turks retaining sovereignty over their capital at Constantinople and over such territory as they inhabit in superior numbers. This, no doubt, is intended to apply to the small remaining area held by the Turks in Europe, some

10,000 square miles, having a population of less than two millions, and to the large area in Asia Minor between Armenia and the Sea of Marmora, which has an area of nearly 200,000 square miles. The British Premier, undoubtedly speaking with the approval of other allied leaders, states that, "While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race, with its capital Constantinople—the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to be internationalized and neutralized—Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are, in our judgment, entitled to recognition of their separate conditions." Arabia, from a Turkish administrative standpoint, consists of the provinces paralleling the Red Sea and has an area of 171,000 square miles and a population of a little more than a million. Armenia and Kurdistan have an area of 71,000 square miles and a population of 2,500,000, which may have been reduced by one-third by massacres and privations during the war. Mesopotamia has 143,000 square miles and 3,657,000 people. Turkey must abandon her sovereignty over nearly 500,000 square miles of her territory in Asia, and be content with the remaining 200,000 square miles, plus Constantinople, with its million people and the 10,000 square miles of European Turkey.

Jan. 9—Highly-placed Germans protest that the peace terms enunciated by Lloyd George and President Wilson in his fourteen terms, if accepted, would imply a complete German defeat. That view is absolutely justified. The allies' peace terms require Germany to surrender all her conquests, to permit her dupes in this war to be shorn of their value as military partners, to assist in the creation between Germany and Russia of a strong buffer state to be known as Poland and to acquiesce in the existence of independent states in the Balkans and east of the Mediterranean which will prevent Teutonic domination of western Asia. The dream of Germany establishing an Oriental empire and that other dream of a Mittel Europe so dear to Berlin, would be dissipated forever. Moreover, Alsace-Lorraine on the west and Polish territory within the German frontier on the east, would have to be surrendered, and Germany be called on to abide by the decision of the natives of her African and

Pacific possessions as to their future government. "World-power or Downfall" was the slogan with which the Pan-Germans entered the great war, and it is clear that the war settlement upon which the allies insist, although in calm and moderate tones, means the collapse of Germany's military power and commercial prosperity. The restoration to France of Alsace-Lorraine would be the loss to Germany of 5,000 square miles of territory with a population of near two millions which has provided her with 250,000 soldiers in the present conflict. The restoration of Polish territory probably would cause a loss of 15,000 square miles of German territory having a population of four millions, which has provided 600,000 soldiers for the Hun armies. From the standpoint of man-power therefore, Germany would be weaker by 850,000 men in another conflict, were she to give up the 20,000 square miles in Alsace-Lorraine and in German Poland demanded by the allies. This area is as large as the occupied parts of Belgium and France. Germany's military autocrats will fight to the bitter end rather than give up Alsace-Lorraine and Poland. What the German people will say is not so clear. But even they, war-weary and listless, must be startled by a contemplation of the significance of the allied terms. For the industrial and commercial greatness of Germany is founded on the territory snatched from France 47 years ago. Germany took it then for strategical reasons. Now the stolen provinces seem indispensable to the prosperity of the Fatherland. Lorraine has the largest deposit of iron ores in Europe and the second best in the world. There nine-tenths of all Germany's iron is mined. Without the mines in that region Germany could not have stayed in the war for twelve months. If Lorraine is handed back to France the French will be able to produce 43,000,000 tons of iron a year and Germany's output at the maximum will be 8,000,000 tons. Similarly as to potash. In recent years deposits in Upper Lorraine have been tapped. It has been found that they total 300 million tons and have a value of three and a half billion dollars. Potash is needed to fertilize Germany's poor agricultural lands. Yet the British Empire and the mighty Anglo-Saxon Republic in North America both say emphatically that the war will go on until Alsace-Lorraine is restored to

France. Germany might be reconciled to giving up land on the west if she were sure of unrestricted trade after the war with Russia and paramount influence eastward to the Pacific. But the allies say that Germany and Austria, as well as Russia, must contribute territory for the creation of a new Poland and that the new state must have an outlet to the sea. This is likely to be at Danzig. The Polish inhabited territory of Germany includes the three great German fortresses of Graudenz, Thorn and Posen ,as dear to the Kaiser as the apple of his eye. A strip of Polish territory running northward to Danzig also would isolate several million German-speaking people in East Prussia from Germany proper.

Jan. 10—To-day we will deal with the effect of the allied peace terms on the so-called dual empire of Austria-Hungary. This country is the most artificial nation in the world. It is composed of many races having little in common and held together by force and respect for conventions. The application of the principles of nationality and self-determination to Austria-Hungary shatters the whole fabric of the dual empire. The allies demand the restoration of Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro. Lloyd George adds that "We regard as vital the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue." He comes out for "an independent Poland, comprising all genuinely Polish elements who desire to participate" and for "justice to the men of Roumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations." In short, he favors "genuine self-government on true democratic principles to all those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long desired it." President Wilson heartily agrees and goes slightly farther, urging that Serbia must be accorded "free and secure access to the sea," and that the independent Polish state should include all the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations and should be assured "free and secure outlet to the sea." The allies are trying to create a new society of nations based on the principles of peace and justice. It so happens that in laying the foundations for a nobler civilization, it is necessary to insist on conditions that look like punitive measures against the criminal nations that plunged the world into war. It would appear to be inevitable that Austria-Hun-

gary should lose one-fourth of its present territories. At present it has an area of slightly under 240,000 square miles, with a population of nearly fifty millions. Of this total 60,000 square miles will have to be ceded to allied nations and to newly constituted and independent states. Here is the way the allies' peace formulas would work out:—

Italian inhabited territory in the Trentino to go to Italy ..... 3,000 sq. miles
Triest and the peninsula of Istria to go to Italy ..... 4,000 sq. miles
Western Galicia to be ceded with Russian and German territory to form a new Poland ..... 9,000 sq. miles
Eastern Galicia, populated by Ruthenians, to be ceded to the new Ukraine Republic ..... 15,000 sq. miles
Bukowina to be ceded to Roumania ..... 3,000 sq. miles
Transylvania, to be ceded to Roumania.. 12,000 sq. miles
Bosnia and Herzegovina to be ceded to Serbia ..... 14,000 sq. miles

Total area to be ceded by Austria-Hungary ..... 60,000 sq. miles

It would be possible to carry the application of the principle of nationality to the point where Austria-Hungary would become unrecognizable. For instance, the Czechs in Bohemia might be formed into a separate State and any bonds of union between the Germans in Austria and the Magyars in Hungary might be severed. As a matter of fact there is grave doubt that the Austro-Hungarian empire will survive the war. The figures we have quoted do not exactly correspond with the areas of the political districts mentioned.

Jan. 12—Bulgaria provides an embarrassing problem for the allies in the application of their announced peace principles. For if the principle of nationality is to govern, it is a question whether Bulgaria can be made to give up that portion of Serbian Macedonia which she occupies or the section of northeastern Greece now in her hands. Moreover, Bulgaria under that principle might be able to make good her claim to at least a portion of the Dobrudja that she snatched from Roumania in 1916

with the aid of Mackensen's army. Bulgaria is the only one of the four nations forming the Teutonic combination that promises to emerge from the war with enlarged territory. Her area may be increased by more than one-fourth, or 12,850 square miles, made up as follows:—

Territory in the Dobrudja seized by Roumania as the price of her neutrality in the first and second Balkan wars....	2,600 sq. miles
Turkish territory ceded in advance for Bulgaria's participation in the great war	800 sq. miles
Portion of Serbian Macedonia, largely populated by Bulgarians	8,750 sq. miles
Part of northeastern Greece, including Kavala, partly populated by Bulgarians	700 sq. miles
Total area of territory allies may have to allow Bulgaria to keep	12,850 sq. miles

The areas referred to above are populated by nearly one and a half million people. Much of the area in Greek Macedonia would have belonged to Bulgaria if she had not broken the Balkan compact made with Serbia, Greece and Roumania in 1912 and tried to take more than the other Balkan powers considered she deserved. When these powers, indirectly assisted by Roumania and Turkey, defeated her she dropped the substance for the shadow. Treacherously as she acted during the war, the allies have little option, in justice to the future, but to concede some of her principal demands. Greece and Serbia will have to be compensated elsewhere. Bulgaria will drop out of the war as soon as the allies guarantee what she considers to be her rights. Allied diplomats should apply themselves to the task of persuading both Bulgaria and Turkey to desert the Teutonic combination.

Jan. 13—The military situation and the peace manoeuvres are developing side by side. The Germans are moving hundreds of thousands of men and thousands of guns from the Russian to the western front, a process that takes time, but that already has resulted in an appreciable increase in the gunfire and activity of German troops in France and Belgium. The enemy does not need to wait for a separate peace with Russia before he strips

the eastern front of most of its defenders, for it is clear that Russia is impotent, without the power to strike a formidable blow and ready, whatever her leaders may do or say to the contrary, to make peace at any price. The western allies, therefore, have every reason to expect squalls during the next six months. Every man made available for the western front by the beginning of summer will be worth three men at the end of the year. Canada, Britain and the United States should put every last man possible on to the Continent in the next few weeks, so as to be ready for all eventualities.

Jan. 15—The second adjournment of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk appears to have been due to the German military delegates shoving to one side the German Foreign Minister and bluntly saying, as General Hoffmann did, that the supreme army command could not countenance the position of Russia. The Foreign Minister then asked for an adjournment so that the Teutonic delegates could confer with one another. No doubt that signifies an appeal by both sides to the royal authority at Berlin. The issue still is in doubt. The peace party by no means is confined to Socialists. Thus Dr. Dernburg, formerly in control of Germany's colonial empire and once a much-abused German propagandist in America, comes out against annexations and indemnities and in favor of disarmament and says that the war would be lost if the Pan-Germans had their way. The allied cause now has very forceful exponents within the German Empire. Every month finds them more ready to make sacrifices for the principles and conditions the allies are fighting to enforce. The writer believes the time will come when they will refuse to assist in opposing the allies either by making munitions, operating trains or handling the bayonet. If that attitude does not avail, they will be driven ultimately into taking up arms against their own national leaders. The view that the people of the German Empire under no conceivable circumstances will revolt during the war, which is held by former Ambassador Gerard and many other authorities, is not echoed by the writer. The possible collapse of the morale of the enemy people is something that should not weaken in the slightest our efforts to gain a complete victory.

Jan. 19—The losses of manpower suffered by the fight-

ing nations stagger belief. The British losses may be estimated roughly at 2,300,000, made up as follows:—

Casualties, Aug., 1914, to July, 1916	800,000
Casualties, July, 1916, to Jan., 1917, period of Somme offensive	532,000
Casualties, Jan., 1917, to Jan., 1918	968,000
Total British casualties during war	2,300,000

Jan. 22—Last week the Hungarian Government resigned because it was refused the control of a separate Hungarian army. This week the Austrian Government resigns because of its inability to pacify the multitudes demanding an immediate peace. It is reported that no less than a million men are on strike in various parts of the dual empire.

Jan. 24—Germany has given Russia six days to determine whether she will surrender at least one-fifth of her territory in Europe. The Germany military delegate at the Brest-Litovsk conference assumed charge of the negotiations at the last and possibly final sitting and demanded that the Russian Government abandon all claims to Poland and parts of the Baltic provinces Livonia and Lithuania.

Jan. 25—Germany believes that if she can make a separate peace with Russia the Teutons will be able to so menace the allies' western front that the allied governments will sue for peace. Her hopes are not unreasonable from her standpoint, but we are convinced she will be disappointed again. Yet we would be wise to assume that the allies already are outnumbered on the western front.

Jan. 26—Are the tremendous German preparations to smash the allies' western battle-front the real thing or a huge bluff? That is a question for which soldiers, diplomats and war commentators seek the answer. Perhaps the best reply that can be made is that the Germans hope to frighten the allies by their menacing array into making peace, but if intimidation fails, the mighty German army will be ordered to strike. As the allies are not prepared to abandon their objectives in the war without convincing evidence that those objectives are not obtainable, the assumption is that the allies must sustain terrific blows during the next four months. The only develop-

ment that can intervene in their favor is internal disorder in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Teutonic war lords rightly feel that the situation as regards numbers of battalions, guns and shells has turned suddenly and unexpectedly in their favor, giving them a new opportunity to obtain a draw or actually win the war. The Teutonic diplomats, who were moving towards peace on the basis of a draw or even defeat because of their alarm over the bitterness and spirit of revolt developing within the central empires, have been forced in the other direction by the fury and determination of their war lords. Their choice was one between defeat and revolt. They were disposed to admit defeat rather than permit revolt. But the war lords insist that the choice for men of spirit is between defeat plus revolt on the one hand and victory on the other. And they urge that true Prussians will stake all on victory.

Jan. 31—All suggestions that the German Government encouraged the present strike movements in Germany and Austria-Hungary in the hope that the allies would become careless in their preparations for a terrific clash of arms or that it exaggerated the seriousness of the strikes in order to encourage revolutionary movements in Britain, France and Italy, are childish.

Feb. 4—Another violent controversy over unity of control is sure to result from the decision of the allies' Supreme War Council at Versailles. When Lloyd George announced on November 15th last the formation of the Supreme War Council, he stated that "the Council will have no executive power and final decisions in the matter of strategy and the distribution and movements of the various armies in the field will rest with the several Governments of the allies." The main work of the Council was to be advisory. To-day we are told that "the functions of the Council itself were enlarged," that it was unanimously decided that the only immediate task was the more vigorous prosecution of the war and that the Council decided on the general military policy and for the closer and more effective co-ordination "UNDER THE COUNCIL" of all the efforts of the powers engaged in the struggle against the central empires. Colonel Repington appears to have broken with the Times in order to fight the appointment of a supreme allied gen-

eralissimo or a supreme War Council that would override the British Commander-in-Chief. Powerful newspapers in Britain agree that if Haig and Robertson feel they cannot work under the conditions imposed by Lloyd George and other allied statesmen, then Lloyd George and not the generals should resign. This view is not tenable. The supreme War Council is long overdue.

Feb. 5—Von Hindenburg, the supreme German war lord, says that by April he will be in Paris.

Feb. 7—Neither in Canada nor elsewhere within the Empire are we acting as though we believed it to be possible that the war will be won or lost by the fighting of the next eight months. We are not showing the desperate intensive energy that should come with the conviction that it is possible, if not probable, that troops made available for a campaign in 1919 will be too late to change the result of the war.

Feb. 9—Russia, through Trotzky and Lenine appears to have thrown up her hands and proclaimed her non-resistance to the will of the Teuton empires. She declares the state of war to be at an end and directs the demobilization of all her armies.

Feb. 11—The collapse of Russia emphasizes the fact that the allies must fight on until German military autocracy has been destroyed. To talk of peace or to think of peace under existing conditions is treason to the allied cause. We cannot treat with the victorious gang of criminals now terrorizing the continent of Europe and carrying on piracy in every sea and ocean. The peace terms the Teutons are being allowed to enforce will impose on Russia the loss of one-fourth of all her European territories.

Feb. 12—The feature of Lloyd George's latest speech in parliament is its proof that the British, French and Italian governments all recognize that it is in the power of the enemy, if he has the will, to put the allied western fronts to exceedingly severe strain during the next six months, and that it is vital that the allied resources in men, guns, material and strategy be pooled in order that the best results shall be obtained. "Each for the other and all for each" is to be the motto of the new triple entente. That involves a unity of control that we have not seen as yet on the allied side during the war. Those

THE PARTITION OF RUSSIA BY GERMANY.

Early in 1918, the Germans carved up Russia, partitioning it as indicated on the map. A German prince was to rule Finland. Poland, Courland and Lithuania, and the Ukraine were to be semi-independent under German tutelage. Bessarabia was to be added to Roumania at the price of her subjection to the Hun. The allies re-adjusted the whole matter.

who would quibble over the loss of national dignity or the blow to the pride of individuals such a policy incurs, must fail to recognize the peril to national existence that conceivably might arise by each nation playing a selfish game. Canada must be gratified to learn that for the decisive clash of arms in western Europe her expeditionary forces are to be at top strength. The boon for humanity that we have dreamed would accrue from the sacrifices

of our brave boys in the field will be lost if we do not hold our own in the critical days immediately ahead. More vigorous steps for putting men into the firing line are still in order. Domestic measures are of comparatively little importance.

Feb. 16—The overthrow of the Lloyd George government would cause wild joy in Berlin and in Vienna. Pro-German agents in Britain assuredly are doing all in their power to bring about a change in the ministry. They are receiving help from strange quarters in England, not intentional help, but help nevertheless. At the very moment when the allied cause is entering upon its most acute crisis since the battle of the Marne, when hundreds of thousands of Teuton troops are hurrying westward with the avowed expectation of smashing the French and Italian fronts, and when the supreme task of the British is to bolster up the morale of the French and Italian peoples, British army leaders and win-the-war statesmen join pacifists and British Bolshevik in trying to veto the decisions taken by the premiers of the three allied Governments and the United States to meet the crisis, and to hurl out of power the one man in whom the French and Italian peoples have confidence. The thing is so stupid, so mad, that it seems incredible. It may be objected that the army leaders who are in revolt against the government, and their win-the-war supporters, have a right to object to changes which they believe will impair the prestige and efficiency of the British army. Quite so. But army officers have not the right to dictate the policy of the British Government, let alone the policy of four great allied nations in the super-crisis of the war. Until now the higher command has had an extraordinarily free hand and the Government has striven sincerely to meet all its demands. The general war situation, however, calls urgently for a measure of co-operation between the allied war governments such as has not yet obtained. Undoubtedly it was the hurried decisions taken by these governments last fall while British army officers looked on with something approaching disgust, that kept Italy in the war and gave the allies a chance to go on to complete victory. The measures taken then must be followed by other radical action, for the enemy is menacing Italy and the tired French armies as never before. All the

military resources of the allies in western Europe must be pooled if we are to take the steps best calculated to ward off disasters. Any military officer or statesman who stands in the way, without any apparent conception of the magnitude of the issues involved, must be gently or forcibly pushed to one side. Personal pride, army pride, yes, even national pride, must not be considered as against the success of the cause of humanity.

Feb. 19—The cat is out of the bag. The secret as to the work of the new Supreme War Council is that it is to have at its exclusive disposal so many hundred thousand troops belonging to Britain, France, Italy and the United States which it can rush at top speed to any part of the western and southwestern front to stem an enemy rush or to complete a break in the enemy's line. The various allied commanders-in-chief are to go about their work as before, without molestation by the Supreme Allied War Council or any allied generalissimo, but their resources hereafter will be smaller than they overwise would be to the extent of the numbers of the great central reserve. Keeping close in touch with the military situation on all fronts and in every sector, it becomes necessary that the Supreme Allied War Council shall be in continuous session at Versailles. The most prominent British war correspondents at the front agree that a German offensive against the British is impending and that it will take place between Arras and St. Quentin. This view undoubtedly is imparted to them by the headquarters staff, which says with every appearance of frankness that it knows the plans of the enemy, that the Germans after training their troops for a dash over destroyed trenches and for open fighting beyond are now bringing their men forward towards the line and that after a few hours of violent bombardment the assault troops, which will have stealthily entered the trenches during the night after a long march, will "go over the top." It is expected that powerful tanks, shells combining high explosives and gases, and vast numbers of mobile guns, will feature the German attack. But while the Germans may strike hard at the British, we would be unwise to assume that an even greater effort will not be made almost simultaneously against the French. The junction of the British and French armies is somewhere to the south of St. Quentin

and at least a minor thrust may develop at that point. A German offensive in the west is not to be deplored, but to be invited. If it fails, the end of the war in victory for the allies will be near. And it should give us special pleasure if the attack is levelled against the British, for that would greatly simplify our task of protecting the French.

Feb. 20—The writer is confident that any supreme German offensive in the western arena this year will result in a greater enemy disaster than his reverse at Verdun two years ago. But his effort will be most formidable and is likely to result in disconcerting successes in its opening stages. The Supreme Allied War Council's army of manoeuvre may have to be called into play.

Feb. 23—The Teutonic armies are sweeping over Russia on a front of 800 miles. They already have outflanked northern Roumania and the temporary capital at Jassy, but that matters little, as Roumania is negotiating a separate peace under which she will co-operate with the enemy nations and accept their leadership except in a military sense until the ultimate triumph of the allies changes the whole European situation.

Feb. 25—Britain must remain the bulwark of the allied cause this year, as she was last year. The British have taken over at least 17 miles of front south of St. Quentin during the last few weeks, thus releasing 150,000 French troops for service elsewhere. During the last twelve months the British also took over about three miles of French line north of Ypres and sent a number of divisions into Italy. The length of line held on the west is 110 miles.

March 5—How a man of the astuteness of Lord Lansdowne can favor the beginning of informal peace discussions with the enemy at this stage of the war passes understanding. The evidence that it would be a colossal blunder is overwhelming. The German war lords are in the saddle. To-day the vileness of Germany's military autocracy stands out more clearly than ever, as it triumphantly reaps the fruits of all the dastardly practices of its diplomacy and military activity during the war and in the days leading up to the war. Nothing is clearer than that peace on any terms at this stage would mean the utter defeat of the allied cause and a betrayal

by the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the cause of civilization beside which the course of the Bolshevik would look praiseworthy.

March 7—The disastrous peace forced on Russia by the Teutons is being supplemented by an equally humiliating peace imposed on Roumania. The preliminary treaty already has been signed, and it requires Roumania to dismiss British, French or Italian officers who are with the Roumanian armies, to assist Teutonic troops to cross northern Roumania and the Russia province of Bessarabia to Odessa, to at once demobilize 120,000 Roumanian troops under the supervision of General Mackensen, to cede the Dobrudja to Bulgaria and to agree in principle to a rectification of the frontier demanded by Hungary, which probably means the cession of the most westerly portion of Wallachia and the surrender of Roumania's strategic frontier on the Transylvanian Alps.

March 16—If the Germans are not going to attack the British between Ypres and La Bassee or vice versa, the Germans are putting on some pretty fine camouflage. While General Haig is preparing for a German drive northwestward towards the coast, he doubtless is not failing to be on his guard against a possible surprise drive southwestward from Cambrai.

March 18—Russia is reported to have ratified peace with Germany. As a consequence, Germans are free to trade and to travel at will in Russia. German troops are operating far to the east of Odessa.

March 21—London officially announces that a heavy German bombardment of the British front suddenly developed shortly before dawn this morning. Whether this is the brief preliminary for a surprise attack on a tremendous scale is still a matter of conjecture, but any great German offensive is likely to develop in that way, and the Cambrai sector would seem to be the most likely region for an attack on the British front. We have to admit that the Germans seem to be extraordinarily confident of their ability to win the war on the western front this year. Early last December, Ludendorff declared that the war would not be a draw, but be decided in favor of the central powers. Since then both he and Von Hindenburg have expressed time and again their belief in the ability of the German army to obtain a real decision.

It was their intervention, alone, that prevented the Chancellor making a democratic peace with Russia. The Kaiser appears to have consented to this final throw of the dice with World Power or Downfall as the stakes. He has sent so many messages indicating that a colossal offensive is to be attempted on the western front that it is not easy to believe he is bluffing. "We are at the decisive moment of the war and one of the greatest moments in German history," probably correctly represents his view of the immediate situation. General Haig would have no excuse for being caught off his guard by an attack between Arras and St. Quentin.

March 22—The enemy has elected to make a last supreme effort on the western front, beginning against the British. His object is not merely to capture guns, men and territory, but to smash through all the British defences, break between the British and French armies and destroy them in detail. This grandiose scheme for bringing the war to an early and victorious conclusion has been prepared by men who know the science of war, who have scored the most remarkable series of military successes in the world's history and who, though always falling short of their heart's desires, at least never have attempted anything in a half-hearted way. Our knowledge of them leads us to believe that their preparations for the attack now in progress were on a most colossal scale and that they might be excused for believing that their purpose would be accomplished. The British Government admits that their attack was launched on a scale never before attempted by any belligerent. In such a conflict it is natural that the enemy should advance several miles at some points, and that he should capture hundreds of guns and thousands of men. The British generalissimo reports that the Germans broke through the British outpost line and into the battle-positions behind. Unless the enemy wins, his terrific western offensive will greatly shorten the war. He is risking all on the operations now commencing, and is not likely to long survive their failure.

March 23—The news from the British front in France, where the greatest battle in the history of the world is in progress, is serious. Details are lacking and it would be unwise to jump to conclusions of an extreme nature. We know that the enemy has boasted that he will be in Paris

by the first of April and we know that he claims that up to yesterday he had captured 200 guns and 16,000 British prisoners. The British War Office admits indirectly an advance by the enemy along more than fifty miles of front to a depth of more than two miles, and to-day it announces that by applying tremendous infantry and artillery pressure the enemy broke clean through the British fortified lines west of St. Quentin. The enemy certainly did not break through by chance, but as the result of a stern determination and great preparation. The steps taken by the Supreme Allied War Council to deal with such a contingency we do not know, but that such were taken tentatively some weeks ago and that others of a more practical kind have been taken during the last three days is a reasonable assumption. The odds are that Field Marshal Haig did his best to prevent the dislocation of the British front, and that unless counter measures of the most heroic kind are taken by both the French and the British, the latter will have to withdraw their forces on the entire La Fere-Cambrai front, extending for fully thirty miles, to an average depth of fifteen miles. This would carry the front back to the line of the Somme River west of St. Quentin and the Crozat Canal on the south and southwest, or roughly to the line La Fere-Ham-Peronne-Bapaume. Along all but ten miles of this new front north of Peronne, they still would be well to the east of the line they held on the first of February last year before the enemy made his great retreat in order to dodge the blow aimed at him by the allies. The idea that neither side could break through was shattered last year by the Byng attack and the enemy's come-back and never was warranted, though it has persisted until this day. The battle is far from being over yet. It is neither lost nor won. The allies still have a punch in both hands.

March 26—The loss of territory involved in the British retirement from the Cambrai-St. Quentin front has been considerable, but it should not give us particular concern at this time, so overshadowed is it by other considerations. From a military standpoint the only thing that matters is the changing of the relative strength of the armies struggling for a decision. We should waste no tears over the fact that the British have abandoned near-

ly 600 square miles of the territory north of the Oise River redeemed from the Germans last year, without counting the hundred square miles of territory the French have abandoned already or must give up south of the Oise River to bring their front into alignment with the new front near Noyon. Nor should we consider the capture of 45,000 Britishers, a large proportion of whom undoubtedly are wounded men, as the main cause for concern. That number increases by 45 per cent. the number of British prisoners held by Germany. The feature of the war situation at the present moment is that for the first time a tremendous effort made by one of the belligerents has shattered the western battle-front. And it has not been broken along a ten or fifteen-mile front, merely, but been obliterated along a fifty-mile front. That makes ridiculous all comparisons with anything else that ever has happened on the western front ,and should cause us all calmly to face the situation with the knowledge that it is very serious, but with many hopeful features. More important by far than the loss of territory and men taken prisoners is the loss of guns and huge quantities of war materials far behind the battle-front, which is bound to handicap the British in their efforts to stem the enemy's onrush. General Haig significantly states that the loss of war material is heavy and he also admits that "a certain number"—certainly not a small number—of tanks have been lost. On the other hand, the balance of man-power, notwithstanding the loss of 45,000 prisoners, probably is turning steadily in favor of the allies on the critical sectors. If 200,000 of 600,000 enemy infantry used in the attack are now on the casualty list, as some despatches would lead us to believe, we can hope that the worst crisis already has been safely tided over.

March 27—It is almost beyond peradventure that the battle now in progress will bring about the military decision of the war. The Germans have forced a "sudden death contest" during which they came, as on one or two other occasions, within an ace of complete success. They still are being lured on by their nearness to victory into making more strenuous efforts to overwhelm the allied armies, but there are some signs of faltering on the part of their military machine and some evidence of disappointment and anxiety on the part of their military lead-

ers. Thus Ludendorff, the brains of German military autocracy, is reported to have said, "A great battle has been fought and victory won, BUT NOBODY CAN FORESEE WHAT WILL RESULT FROM IT." That does not sound like the utterance of a German general flushed with victory. The simplest person can foresee what would result from a decisive German success. The allies on their part will pay more attention to what the Germans do than to what the Germans say. Their faith now is in the living, swaying line of their troops that will bend but not break, rather than in lines of concrete and wire entanglements that can be shattered with ease by massed artillery. For a few miles on both sides of the Somme, the allies are west of the fortified lines they held two years ago. The enemy's drive of twenty-five miles westward from St. Quentin has formed a fifty-mile salient in the allied front, but there is not the slightest trace of a gap in the pulsating barrier of British and French soldiery. We have good ground for hoping that the enemy now is contained, that his elephantine rush has nearly reached its limits and that he is beginning to feel worried about the daring exposure of both his flanks, into which he was lead by his certainty of victory.

March 28—The situation continues critical. Local counter-attacks in which a few miles are regained do not show necessarily that the tide has turned. The best we can say to-day is that relatively to the enemy the allies have gained strength on the ground where fighting in the open is progressing and that every day that passes without the enemy breaking in between the allied forces improves the prospect that the decisive battle will go ultimately against the Germans. The enemy simply has to see the thing through. He will drop all other plans in order to turn his present advantage into something bigger. The first crises in the great battle have been passed, but others that may cause intelligent concern are developing. We may have so many demands made upon our reserves for filling up gaps in the front that we gradually will lose the power to wage a genuine counter-offensive. But by that time, we trust, the enemy's supreme effort will subside from utter exhaustion. In the meantime every man that can be rushed over from Britain or from this country should be got under way. The indications

are that the battle across hill and vale now in progress will go on continuously for weeks with fluctuating fortunes and that the side that puts all it has into the conflict before the other does so will win. One soldier at the front at the beginning of the summer will be worth three at the end of the summer. The writer regards it as providential that the enemy decided to make the great gamble, because while the situation is an anxious one, he believes the enemy will lose. But had the enemy attacked the French, we feel that we can say without disparagement of our noble allies, that he would have had a better chance of obtaining a military decision, and even though he failed in the field, the appalling casualties inevitably inflicted on the French might have brought a revolutionary change in the government of France and a readiness to make peace. To-day we are told that the Kaiser and Ludendorff had an angry difference over the advisability of attacking the British, and the Kaiser, while he turned pale at the insolence of the spokesman for the war lords, accepted the assurance that an early peace thus could be obtained.

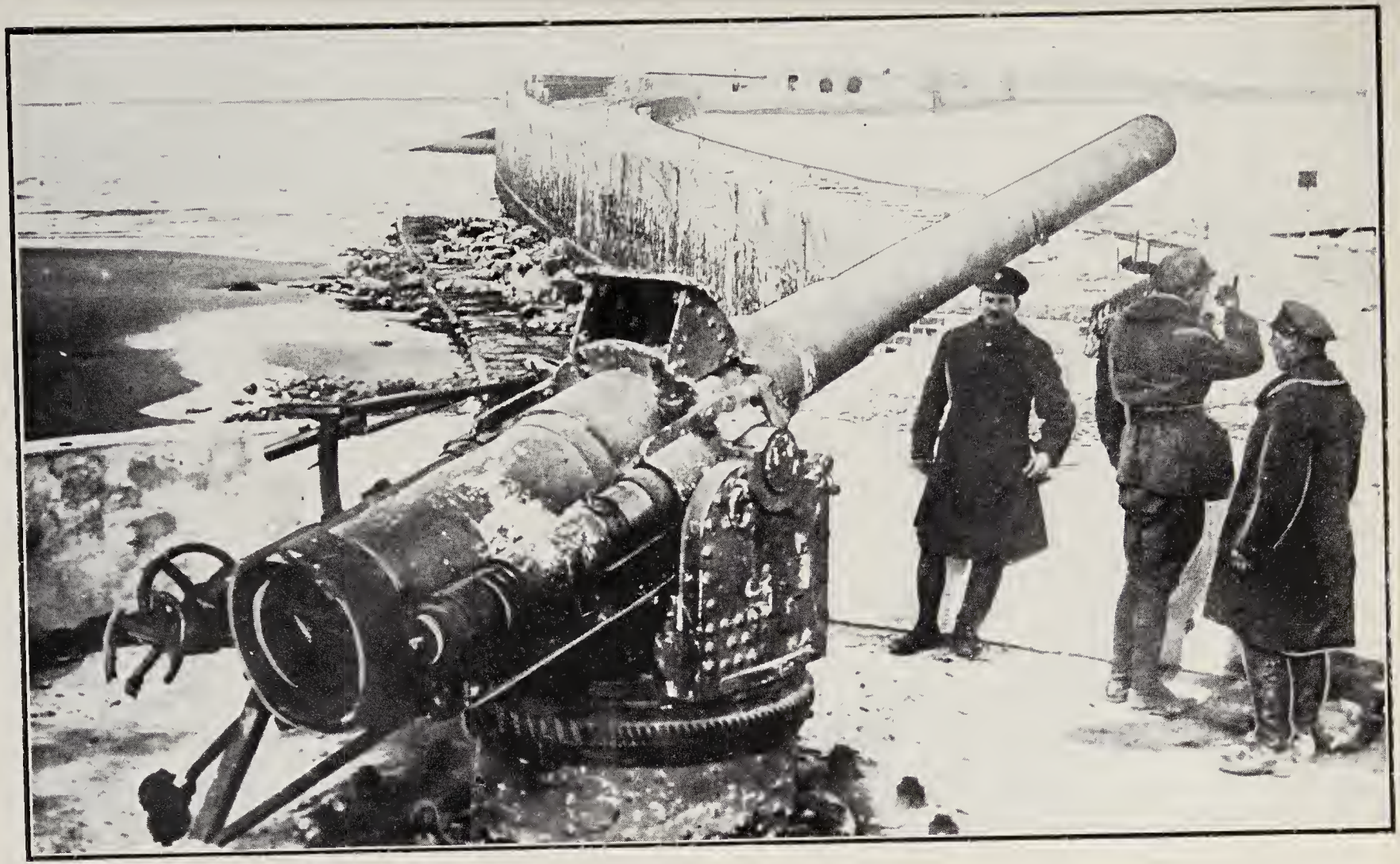
April 1—Canadians troops between the Scarpe River and Lens have headed off several great enemy attacks during the past week. Their gunners played a prominent part in breaking up the onslaught made by the enemy on both banks of the river last Thursday, when the enemy captured Roeux on the north bank and advanced to the region of Fampoux and reached Feuchy on the south bank. Canadian cavalryman have been fighting with distinction a few miles to the south of the Somme River, and were used in re-taking the important road centre at Moreuil, east of Amiens. Canadian heavy guns also have been employed somewhere south of the Somme River. It is reasonably certain that unless the Germans foresee and forestall the plans of General Foch, the Canadian divisions will play a spectacular part in the allied counter-offensive, which may come in a few days or not for weeks, according to the degree of strain that has been imposed on the allies' reserve during the last ten days. Our days of anxiety will not be left behind until a tremendous counter-offensive has made good progress. Colonel Repington suggests that if the numbers ,armament, and morale of the allies are not superior to those of the enemy,

"then grave strategic decisions may not only be due, but overdue." By that the colonel means that to prevent the separation of the French from the British armies and present a united front to the foe, the allies should abandon the rest of Belgium and Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne and take up a front extending westward from Verdun to Dieppe on the Channel, which would considerably shorten the line. Colonel Repington admits he does not know the relative strength of the opposing armies. The lull in the battle cannot last much longer. The conflict will flare up again with even greater ferocity and it promises to be long-continued unless one side or the other shows a Napoleonic flash of genius. The enemy is scouring Europe to turn his undoubted advantage into a clean-cut military decision, and the allies should round up troops from the ends of the earth in the hope that they will arrive in time to turn the scale, as indeed they may. Even raw recruits should be hurried over to England, so that they may release troops that have undergone a longer period of training. And disturbances fomented in Quebec, Ireland, or other parts of the Empire or allied countries, should not be allowed to accomplish their object, which is the retarding of reinforcements for the crucial battle. Middle-aged militiamen and returned veterans, if necessary, should be used to maintain order at home. The words of Lloyd George to Canada's Governor-General should be remembered: "Let no one think that what even the remotest of our Dominions can now do can be too late." Both sides appear to have had about 3,000,000 men in the western arena, the enemy possibly having a slight advantage, which he is trying to hold and increase. The British had something above 1,200,000 available for the 100-odd miles of front, but the enemy concentrated against fifty miles of it, and against 500,000 British troops no less than 1,200,000 men, 700,000 for the initial attack and 500,000 in support. The result was that about one-eighth of the two British armies attacked were captured, and probably about one-fourth of them put on the casualty list. The other three-fourths had to fight day and night for more than a week, and then were in a state of utter exhaustion, requiring immediate relief. The exigencies of the situation probably were such that most of them after a couple of days' rest were sent to

quieter parts of the front to take the place of substitute troops. The task of replacing these two British armies must have imposed a very real strain on the British reserves. The enemy did not require to force his troops so hard, owing to his great superiority on the offensive front. The French on their part took over ten miles of British front, which rapidly was stretched out to fifty miles. It would appear that they relieved the British of most of the burden of making good the British losses, for 300,000 Germans are now facing our allies on the southern part of the new front. That raises the question whether the French have sufficient reserves left to begin a counter-offensive. The loss of 1,200 square miles of French territory is serious only in so far as it affects the power of the allies to snatch victory out of seeming defeat.

April 3—American troops are marching down the roads of France to participate in the war's greatest battle as the first anniversary of the declaration of war with Germany approaches. Congress voted for war on April 6th, 1917.

April 9—Are the Germans, while pressing their offensive on both sides of the Somme, strong enough to smash their way through the fortified series of British defences between Lens and Armentieres? That is a question to which we soon may have the answer. Several considerations may encourage the enemy to attempt a drive from the Aubers' Ridge. For instance: (1) Having shattered the fortified front on a 50-mile sector between the Oise and Arras and brought about a war of movement, the value of the German artillery largely was discounted and the best use that could be made of it was to hurry it up to another part of the fortified front in the hope of shattering it as the front south of Arras had been shattered. (2) Opposite the Aubers' Ridge are Portuguese troops who never have been through the testing of offensive operations and also, probably the troops from British divisions that were decimated during the last three weeks and that were sent north to a supposedly quiet sector. Immediately to the north of the Aubers' Ridge the British have withdrawn the Australian forces for service in the Ancre region. (3) One British army, the fifth, was put out of action by the smash on March 21, and in re-



Photograph of The Mole at Zeebrugge, taken in October, 1918. A desperate battle took place on it during the famous Naval Raid.

placing it all the British forces were placed under great strain. Consequently, it might be better to keep hammering the British than to turn aside and devote attention mainly to the comparatively fresh French and American troops.

April 10—Another serious situation has developed on the British front as the result of the enemy pushing northwestward from the Aubers' Ridge and reaching points on the Lys River at right angles to the British communications leading to the Ypres salient. The Germans have advanced to a maximum depth of five miles on a front of twelve miles, and they are extending their new offensive front northward as far as the Ypres-Comines Canal, giving it a total length of nearly 25 miles. The evident object of the enemy is to outflank the Messines-Passchendaele Ridge and Mount Kemmel by an advance to Hazebrouck, and thereby expel the allies from the 300 square miles of Belgian territory still in their possession. That is the immediate object. The ultimate object is so to distract the hard-pressed British forces as to cause a collapse of the whole allied front from Montdidier to the North Sea, and the loss by the allies of Dunkirk, Boulogne and Calais. The enemy is not so confident as he was that he can separate the British from the French armies and destroy them in detail, and he is trying to make sure that he at least secure as a reward for his sacrifices the possession of the northern Channel ports. The enemy has taken Neuve Chapelle, and many other places with which the first Canadian divisions were familiar. Untried Portuguese troops held the centre, where the enemy made his largest gain.

April 11—We should keep in mind one important disadvantage under which the British will suffer by the shifting of the enemy's attack, temporarily at least, to the most northerly section of the western front. It will be much more difficult for the French to bring direct relief to the front under attack than it was to the Arras-La Fere front.

April 12—A dramatic change, either for the better or for the worse is likely to take place in Flanders during the next forty-eight hours. Despatches from London emphasize the fact that the so-called key positions on the Messines-Passchendaele Ridge still are firmly held by the

British. That is true, but the enemy has broken the British fortified front between the Ypres and the Loos salients. If he progresses any farther he will get astride the natural line of retreat from the Ypres salient. The writer is confident that the enemy's offensive campaign this year will result in his suffering the greatest disaster of the war, that it will fail of its first objective, the destruction of the allied armies, and, failing, will bring about the downfall of the military caste in Germany and materially shorten the war. That conviction is as much founded on a belief in the righteousness of the allied cause as in a knowledge of military conditions. It is tolerably certain that matters have reached the point where General Haig shortly or at once must determine whether to order the evacuation of Belgium and a retreat on the fifty miles of front next the North Sea, so as to preserve a united front, or whether to take the risk of ordering elaborate counter-attacks from the two great salients the enemy advance has made in the British front.

April 13—A very great crisis in the war's most decisive battle has been reached. The British Commander-in-Chief has issued a message to his troops, in which he declares "there must be no retirement; every position must be held to the last man." The message was issued yesterday, but prepared on Thursday. It emphasizes the fact that the French army in great force is moving rapidly to the support of the British. Obviously its main object is to encourage the hard-pressed British soldier to do his best, because all that he holds dear is at stake, and because relief is coming and the enemy, too, is tired. It means (a) that the British will not evacuate Ypres and the rest of Belgium unless their countermeasures fail, and (b) the allies will make a desperate stand before they surrender the Channel ports. It is almost too late to retreat. The enemy has driven so far to the rear of the allies in Belgium that only by the exercise of great skill in a retreat could a disaster be avoided. The capture of 20,000 men and 200 guns by the enemy in his drive from the Aubers' Ridge is as nothing compared with the great issues involved in the battle as a whole. The decision to take a chance and not immediately order a retirement from the Ypres salient probably is due rather to confidence on the part of the allied commanders

than to fear that the enemy has made an orderly retreat virtually an impossibility. The desperate efforts by both sides in the fighting west of Lille during the last three days has postponed the crisis in the great battle. Yesterday General Foch was appointed to take control of the plan of campaign and of all the allied armies in the west.

April 16—The Germans advancing northward against the Messines-Passchendaele Ridge and its westerly extension have made a gain along a seven-mile front to a maximum depth of one and a quarter miles. The important road centre of Bailleul is in their hands.

April 17—The British have abandoned the whole of the Messines-Passchendaele Ridge that stretches northeasterly from a point south of Ypres to positions well to the northeast of Ypres. The enemy at his point of deepest penetration up the Lys River has advanced 13 miles. The latest withdrawal involves the surrender of all the positions gained by Canadian and British heroism in the summer and fall of 1917, including Passchendaele, Zonnebeke, Langemarck, St. Julien, Hill 60 and Hollebeke. But British evacuation of the most easterly positions in the Ypres salient greatly relieves the anxiety about the military situation in Flanders. To have held on longer would have been to have invited disaster.

April 18—Opposite Hazebrouck, between Merris and Meteren, French troops joined the British in making counter-attacks which were none too successful. The presence of our allies at this point is at least a partial answer to General Maurice's query, "Where is Blucher?" While the British reserve strength has been heavily called upon during the last month, and our armies are undergoing terrible strain, it is very reassuring to realize that the allies' reserve under General Foch, playing the role of Blucher, have not been employed on a large scale. It is possible that when they are used they will transform the situation.

April 19—Baffled again! That seems to be the experience of the Germans in the drive from the Aubers' Ridge. Ten days have passed since the attack began and the maximum advance at any point along the 35 miles of front affected is no more than 13 miles and much less than that on the northern half of the offensive front.

The enemy will try again. Of that we may be sure. But his losses have been staggering. The positions he holds are not advantageous, either for defence or attack. Fresh troops are taking the place of the worn-out British troops. The shrewdness of General Haig in drawing back his troops from the Passchendaele Ridge has upset the enemy's calculations and filled him with chagrin. He must feel that the prize of victory has been snatched away and that his task of reaching the Channel ports is more difficult than ever. Present indications are that the enemy is definitely checked on both sides of the Lys River. We need not be surprised if he tries his luck elsewhere. It is highly encouraging to note that Italian troops have taken over a portion of the western battle-front; that 200,000 raw troops from England have brought the strength of the British armies up to what it was before the battle began on March 21st; that French troops in considerable forces are operating in the Lys valley; that all the guns and munitions recently lost have been replaced, and that the British aircraft are more numerous than they were a month ago. These facts promise to bring us through the series of crises still ahead of us.

April 20—That the Teutons cannot win a decisive victory on the western front, has been fairly well established by the fighting of the last thirty days. In that time Germans have been shot down at a rate never before equalled in the history of the war. They have made three great attacks, each of which has failed of its primary and secondary objectives, and each of which the historian will estimate a defeat unless together they make possible colossal successes, which at this stage do not appear to be in the realm of probability.

April 22—Germany has nearly three million men on the western front. Of these at least 1,638,000 have been used in the fighting that began on March 21st, made up this way:—

Used against the British	1,027,000
Used against the French	312,000
Used against mixed British and French forces	299,000
Total enemy troops used	1,638,000

Actually, more than that number have been used, for the figure mentioned was reached by calculating on the

basis of the number of divisions that participated in the fighting, whereas fifty of the divisions appear more than once in the fighting, having been taken out and their depleted ranks filled up with drafted troops.

April 24—Speaking at Hamilton last night, a certain chaplain with the rank of Major, according to a newspaper report, said that if the allies went back three more miles the war would be lost. It is monstrous that such a statement should be made by anybody, let alone by a person in the army who has been across seas. It is absolutely false. Presumably the occasion for it is that the Germans now are but three miles from the Amiens-Paris railway, which is the principal line uniting the British and French communications. But even though this line were crossed or though Hazebrouck, the important road centre in Flanders, were reached by the enemy, it could not be said that the Channel ports were certain to be lost, let alone the war itself. There is an even chance of keeping the enemy out of Amiens and Hazebrouck, and a good deal better than an even chance of retaining the Channel ports and an united front.

The harbor of Zeebrugge to-day is a mass of wreckage, owing to the early morning raid made by British naval forces yesterday. The trestle connecting the masonry of the mole-head with the shore is demolished. The sheds and ammunition dumps on the mole are destroyed. The guns in the battery at the mole head are absolutely useless. The lock gates near the entrance to the Bruges' Canal are damaged, if not entirely out of business. Two old British cruisers, half submerged, lie across the entrance to the canal where they were deliberately sunk with a view to blocking the egress of German submarines and destroyers. Near the middle of the harbor lies a stranded old obsolete British cruiser which did not succeed in reaching its objective. Alongside the piers are a damaged German torpedo boat destroyer and numerous other damaged German small craft. Out a short distance at sea lies another sunken German destroyer, and not far away a British destroyer that was caught by a heavy shell and sent to the bottom. Damaged buildings on shore also testify that a daring foe visited the German naval base a few hours ago. The heartening exploit of the British sailors and marines at Zeebrugge reminds us

of the daring of Drake in 1587, when he entered the Bay of Cadiz and "singed the King of Spain's beard." The blocking vessels used yesterday had to be filled with solid concrete. The British exploit does not warrant the belief that a large army could be landed in the rear of the German battle-front with desirable results.

April 27—The success gained by the Germans southwest of Ypres on Thursday was considerable. They captured Mount Kemmel, and British and French counter-attacks on Friday failed to wrest back from the enemy positions of the utmost importance. Instead, the enemy extended his gains.

May 3—An enterprising newspaper correspondent a few days ago cabled that during the course of a conversation between General Foch and Lloyd George the British premier became almost impatient with the generalissimo's optimism and asked point-blank whether the general would not rather be in the position of the Germans than in the position of the allies. The general, we are told, replied in the negative. This story cannot be vouched for, but the writer believes it fairly represents General Foch's estimate of the situation on the western front when taken by itself and regarded with a view to the early future, rather than to the immediate present.

May 6—English newpapers say that the warning of General Robertson that the war promises to last a long time is timely. That view may be questioned. It is because the United States assumed the war would last a long time and made preparations for the 1919 and 1920 campaign that she is unready to play the part expected of her this spring. Thereby the success of the allied cause became seriously jeopardized. The allies will have a peck of troubles during the rest of this year if they act on the basis that the war will be won or lost next year or the following year. That is not the way to meet an enemy who is moving heaven and earth to win the war this year. This is no time for dawdling. All the strength that can be mustered this year should be thrown into the conflict at the earliest possible moment without regard to what may happen in the years to come. As a matter of fact the allies may have a far better chance of overwhelming the enemy this year than they will have next year. Lloyd George has returned to England from France with

glowing words about the quality of the American troops reaching the front, and the outlook for a large increase in their numbers during the summer months. These are being brigaded with the French and British army because the army of the United States is lacking divisional organization and heavy artillerymen. The British premier says that Foch, Pershing and Haig and the regimental officers and soldiers with whom he spoke while in France all were convinced that the allies were fighting a winning campaign against the Germans and that the enemy soon would be sorry he committed himself to offensive operations if, indeed, he already was not sorry. Herr Zimmermann says: "We shall have to make our deductions ruthlessly from our military superiority after further great events in the west. Our colonial demands must not be confined to the Belgian and French Congo." He thinks Britain might be induced to part with Nigeria.

May 8—An acute political crisis has developed in the United Kingdom as a result of the statements of Lloyd George and Bonar Law that the army of General Haig on January 1st, 1918, was stronger than it was on January 1st, 1917, and that the number of white troops in Palestine and Mesopotamia compared with the number of colored troops employed was very small. General Maurice, who was removed from the position of Director of Military Operations a fortnight ago, publicly has declared that the statements are false and if he can prove his charges, the Lloyd George ministry will be swept out of office. General Maurice's position would be much stronger if he had published his charges before he had been removed from office. He was displaced as Director of Military Operations because he openly reflected on the speed with which General Foch was moving French reserves to the support of the British on the Lys River. General Maurice's open query, "What is happening to Blucher?" was calculated to create bitterness between the French and British armies and peoples and to prejudicially affect the whole allied cause. It was a colossal impertinence, absolutely unpardonable and one which the British Government had to disown promptly by the removal of the offender.

May 10—Extraordinary success appears to have crowned the British efforts to deprive the Germans of

the use of their submarine bases on the German coasts. These efforts had to be made by the navy because of the failure of the British army to capture the bases by the operations of last fall and summer, in which hundreds of thousands of casualties were incurred. Seventeen days have elapsed since the raid was made and photographs taken by airmen seem to establish the fact that Zeebrugge still is useless as a submarine base. To cap all, we are told to-day that a night attack on Ostend, supplementing the sinking of two obsolete cruisers near the canal entrance on April 23rd, has closed absolutely the channel, thus completing the work of sealing up the German ports.

The sweeping triumph by Lloyd George in the Commons yesterday, fittingly rebukes the malicious attempt to gain a personal triumph at the expense of the nation. The outstanding fact is that neither General Haig nor the Government desired to extend the British front, but yielded under pressure by France. For this both deserve credit and not blame. It was the French who retrieved the situation that subsequently developed and they were able to do so because of measures which the military clique had opposed.

May 16—General Foch, as generalissimo of all the allied forces between the Adriatic and North Sea, has control of allied armies totalling four million men, with another million in reserve. The troops at the front include 1,200,000 British, 1,500,000 French, 250,000 Americans, and 1,000,000 Italians. General Foch has demonstrated ability both as a defensive and offensive leader, but his forte is the attack. He is certain to take the offensive on a grand scale just as soon as the strength of his forces permits or as the exigencies of the situation require a counter-thrust. A sustained offensive may not be made by the allies before midsummer or the fall, but present indications are that very powerful blows will be dealt by the allies during the next two months.

May 18—"I am still optimistic enough to believe we shall have peace this year." So says the German Chancellor. His subsequent remarks indicate that he is confident that new German successes in France will bring the allies to the point of submission. The attitude of the British general staff towards the campaign of the year

1918, after careful consideration, and as announced by the Associated Press, is that "for the whole summer the situation must continue to be an anxious one."

May 27—The second battle of the 1918 campaign began this morning with German attacks on the Soissons-Rheims front. The new battle begins two months and six days after the beginning of the first terrific effort of the enemy this year to gain a decision on the western front. The Germans are driving at Paris, sixty miles away on the southwest, instead of westward towards the Channel, fifty miles away. Both the French and the British official statements to-day for the first time refer to the presence of British troops in the Soissons-Rheims sector.

May 28—The Germans gained a spectacular success on the Aisne front yesterday. South of Laon they attacked on a front of about 30 miles and in the centre they advanced across the most difficult ground to a maximum depth of five miles. The whole of the famous Ladies' Walk, the Chemin des Dames, and ground miles beyond are in their hands. British troops held twelve miles of the front attacked yesterday, their sector extending in a sweeping curve across the Aisne River midway between Rheims and Laon. Without our allies being blameworthy, it appears that the collapse of the French centre involved the French right and British left in a retirement from all the valuable hill positions north of the Aisne River.

May 30—During the last three days the Germans have advanced 18 miles on a front of 40 miles between Rheims and the lower course of the Ailette River. They claim to have captured 25,000 French and British soldiers, and it is certain that they took hundreds of cannon. A London despatch states that the news from the battle-front is regarded in England with "the utmost gravity." That is an exaggeration. Matters might grow worse progressively for twenty successive days and still we could not use much stronger language than "the utmost gravity." To say the situation is "grave" would be going the limit under present circumstances.

June 1—The military situation on the western front has become more serious by progressive stages ever since Monday. The enemy claims to have captured many more than 400 cannon and 45,000 allied soldiers. He has

reached the Marne, severed two important railway communications and is menacing the whole allied front by reason of having driven a wedge 30 miles deep into the centre, enabling him to threaten an enveloping movement northward and southward against the fortified allied front on either side of the breach. This comment may seem serious, but it is only in keeping with the situation. We have entered upon another anxious period, one which promises once again to be more anxious than we ever expected to see it become during the remainder of the war. But all's well that ends well. The writer never was more convinced of the ability of the allies to go on and win the war. It may be that it will be past midsummer before the allies can make a stand. All they have to do to encompass the defeat of the enemy in the war is to dodge the knockout blows aimed at them until the fall, when the strength of America will make itself powerfully felt, by which time the certainty of Teutonic defeat will be apparent.

June 4—Troops from the United States have counter-attacked the enemy at two points sixteen miles apart on either side of Chateau Thierry on the Marne River. At Joulgonne, on the Marne, Germans had forced a passage of the river southwards, and French and American troops immediately attacked the daring enemy battalion, destroying its footbridge and repulsing the enemy on the north bank, inflicting heavy losses.

June 7—A committee for the defence of Paris has been formed by Premier Clemenceau. This does not show pessimism on the part of the French Government, but an intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of the German offensive campaign. It is a common sense preparation for contingencies which conceivably may arise but which are not expected.

June 11—The allies are fighting a defensive battle west of the Oise River that is worth while. The enemy is suffering far more heavily in casualties than are the allies, is not capturing enormous quantities of war material as in other attacks, and is paying an exceedingly high price for the valuable tactical positions he is acquiring.

June 13—A little comfort now and then should not lead us to take too rosy a view of the situation. The gen-

eral situation still is serious and promises to remain so for at least a month or two. The Prussian War Minister's boast that Germany has defeated a great part of the French army during the last two weeks need not add to our concern. The situation is decidedly easier than it was two months ago, and time is fighting on our side. American troops are reaching the continent at the rate of 250,000 a month.

June 14—It is inconceivable that the enemy can content himself with the situation as it is in France and Belgium. He has taken well on to 200,000 prisoners, 2,000 guns and vast stores of material according to his own claims, but from the standpoint of winning the war and imposing his own terms he has got nowhere. Yet he is tantalizingly near to both Paris and the Channel ports, possession of either of which could be used as a powerful lever for gaining acceptable peace terms.

Here is our estimate of the number of divisions used by the enemy in the various attacks and the casualties on both sides:—

	No. of German divisions used.	German casualties.	Allied casualties.
March 21-April 9	100	350,000	185,000
April 9-May 27	50	200,000	175,000
May 27-June 9	50	125,000	150,000
June 9-June 14	30	225,000	150,000
Total for 12 weeks	230	900,000	660,000

It will be noticed that the divisions total 230, though the enemy has only 210. The reason is that some divisions were used in two or three of the four attacks, each date mentioned being the date of a new attack. Actually the enemy used some divisions a great many times during the four offensives, so that the number of times all the divisions were used totalled 343, of which 260 were before May 27. As it is reckoned that these divisions lost an average of at least 2,500 men, the losses on that basis would be 857,500, where we have placed them at 900,000.

June 15—The French have withdrawn from positions east of the Oise River along a front of seven or eight miles to a maximum distance next the river of about six

miles. This retirement was made neeessary by the advances made by the Germans west of the river. Thirty miles southeast of Pola two Austrian Dreadnoughts have been torpedoed, one being sunk. Six months previously the Italian offieer, Captain Rizzo, who made this hit, wormed a small motor boat into Triest harbor and torpedoed the Dreadnought Vienna. A month ago another offieer broke into Pola harbor and torpedoed another Dreadnought.

June 18—The long-looked-for battle on the Italian front, on the result of whieh many of our hopes depend, is in full progress. It began in the early hours of Saturday morning after a four-and-a-half hour bombardment along a front of 70 miles, extending northwestward along the Piave River from the Adriatic.

June 20—The Germans have eompletely failed in a powerful loeal attaek on both sides of Rheims, made with nearly forty thousand troops. The enemy probably no longer expects to destroy the allied armies, but he still hopes he may reaeh ports on the English Channel or a front within easy range of Paris and thus obtain a powerful lever with whieh to make peaee.

June 24—The defeat of the Austrian offensive whieh began nine days ago has been converted into a great victory for the Italian army on the Piave River front. Already it has reaehed proportions that ensure important military and politieal results affecting the course of military operations on the western front and the relations of Germany with her southeastern allies. Twenty thousand prisoners and hundreds of guns were taken by our allies. It is pleasing to read Lloyd George's deelaration that "There is not the faintest doubt in my mind, surveying the whole position and looking at the whole facts, that OUR VICTORY WILL BE COMPLETE."

June 26—Austria officially estimates that the Italian losses in the recent fighting eannot be under 150,000, the prisoners alone numbering 50,000. Perhaps we would not be far out if we put the Italian and allied losses at 125,000 and the Austrian losses at 200,000.

June 27—The arrival in England of Kerensky arouses fresh interest in the future attitude of Russia towards the war. There is no better prospects of Russia lending effeetive military assistanee to the allies than there is of

Austria-Hungary dropping out of the war, although both developments are within the realm of possibilities.

June 28—Nearly all the responsible Russian leaders are appealing to the allies to lend assistance in preventing Germany securing control of Russian affairs through or in spite of the Bolshevik. The allied nations are being warned by pacifist papers against driving the Bolshevik into the arms of the Germans. If that is a natural alliance, then the sooner it is openly established the better.

June 29—Although the Germans claim that during the last three months they captured 191,000 soldiers on the western front, along with 2,476 cannon and 15,000 machine guns, we are told that Von Hindenburg really has come to the conclusion that the Teutonic armies cannot win the war by overwhelming the allied military. The writer believes this story to be true. The fact that Hindenburg has lost faith in the possibility of subduing the allied armies does not mean that Germany necessarily has committed herself to a policy of defence. The recent speech of Von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, in which he declared it to be impossible that either side could obtain a military decision, enabling it to impose its will on the other, probably had been passed upon in advance, word for word, by the Kaiser Wilhelm, Von Hindenburg and the German Chancellor Von Hertling. Von Kuehlmann was put up to make the speech so that he, rather than Von Hertling, should be sacrificed if public opinion demanded a sacrifice. No doubt it is true that the Crown Prince and the other die-hards are furious with Von Kuehlmann. The talk about the Kaiser and Von Hertling being indignant is absurd. It is just possible, however, that Von Ludendorff, the chief of staff, may side with the Crown Prince against Von Hindenburg.

July 3—Nothing finer has been witnessed during the war than the manner in which the civilized nations, exhausted by four years of struggle with the Hun-cultured barbarian, are standing true to their ideal of a world freed from the terrorism of militarism. The British people in particular seem to have been glorified by suffering. They never showed to better advantage. As their hardships have increased, their determination to re-establish the society of nations on the principles of brother-

hood has stiffened. There can be no quarter given to barbarism. The beast must be destroyed. All compromise or parleying is out of the question. "Submit or be smashed" is humanity's ultimatum to the outlaw.

July 4—The talk about the Germans having a new gun capable of firing from forty to fifty miles with which they will try to maintain a continuous bombardment of Paris is not all bluff. The Germans figure that once they are able to demonstrate their ability to destroy Paris by gunfire, the French will be prepared to talk peace. General Foch has a strong incentive to offensive action in the fact that unless he strikes soon the enemy is liable to broaden into one the two great salients opposite the capital. Matters would be appreciably improved were the allies to attack eastward from the forest of Villers-Cotterets and westward from the mountain of Rheims and Soissons, and eliminate or even materially reduce the salient. The stubborn defence of Rheims, made a couple of weeks ago, and the French gains on both sides of the Aisne, support the view that General Foch has such a plan in mind.

July 8—The assassination in Moscow of the German Ambassador to Moscow is sure to lead to fresh demands on Russia by Germany.

July 11—The downfall of Von Kuehlmann has been verified. No doubt the downfall is the result of the power and cunning of the most extreme Pan-Germans and war lords, but it was because Von Kuehlmann behaved scandalously in Bucharest during the Roumanian peace conference, that the Empress sided against him, and he was landed out on the street. The fire-eating Pan-Germans are welcome to all the satisfaction they can get out of the removal of Von Kuehlmann. The utter collapse of their regime and all it stands for is only made the more certain because of their temporary accession to power. The German Kaiser is a modern Pharoah. Every time he hardens his heart after a period of relenting he makes it more certain that the war will lead to the extinction of the Hohenzollern dynasty and military autocracy everywhere.

July 15—The Germans have resumed their offensive campaign after a lull of more than a month. The enemy is attacking on a front of nearly sixty miles, extending

about an equal distance on either side of the Rheims' salient. His immediate objectives are Chalons and Epernay rather than Paris or the Channel ports.

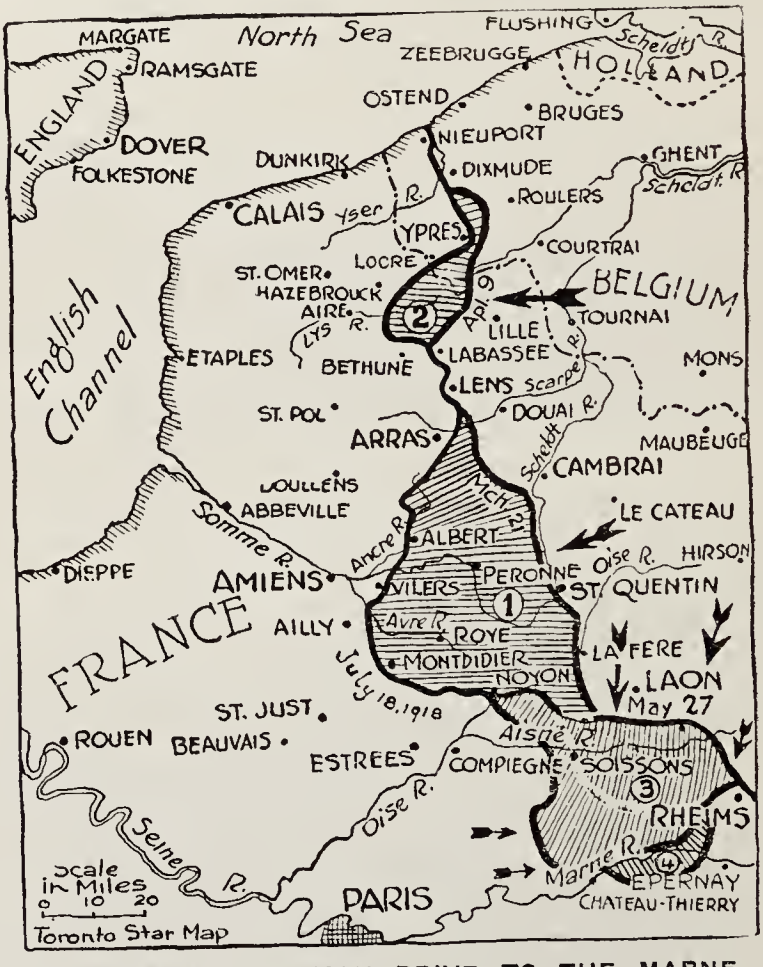
July 16—Some of the despatches intimate that from 700,000 to 800,000 German soldiers have been thrown into the present offensive on both sides of Rheims. We can say without hesitation that if that report is true, Germany is making her last tremendous effort to overpower the allied armies.

July 17—West of Rheims the enemy's gain along a 25-mile front reaches a depth of nearly five miles, but averages only three. East of Rheims the enemy's gain on another 25-mile front averages a mile and a half. There is scarcely room for doubt that the enemy intended the present drive to be the climax of his efforts this year. Frank Simonds says his object was to reduce the Rheims' salient from which the allies could menace any army advancing southwestward on Paris between the Marne and the Aisne. But so prodigious an effort as the enemy began on Monday necessarily had much more ambitious objects than the reduction of a salient.

July 18—French and American troops to-day attacked the Germans on the 25-miles of battle-front nearest Paris. General Foch is attacking the west side of the Marne salient, while the Germans move southward from the east side. This means that an allied army actually is moving in the same direction as the enemy at a distance of 30 miles in the rear of his attacking forces and on the opposite side of a huge semi-circle.

July 20—The allies have won two tremendous victories since Monday. The first was when they shattered a truly great German attempt to win the war by breaking the allied line on either side of Rheims, which some war critics made the mistake of representing as a local operation, and the other was gained yesterday when they broke through the enemy's defences between the Marne and the Aisne, north of Chateau Thierry. The seriousness of the German defeat on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was such as to invite a great counter-stroke against the flank and rear of the decimated and weary German assault troops. Although the enemy had ample warning that such an attack would be made against the western side of the huge salient in his line, he stupidly assumed the

allies were bluffing, and when the attack came he was "caught cold." We believe the enemy will quickly acknowledge defeat by dropping his own offensive like a hot coal, and hastily retreating from all his gains south of the Marne River. It is possible that the enemy will lose no time in evacuating the whole Soissons-Rheims salient. The brilliant success of General Foch's counter-stroke north of the middle Marne yesterday will rank with Joffre's counter-stroke on the lower Marne in Septem-



THE SECOND GERMAN DRIVE TO THE MARNE.

Nearly four years after the first German drive to the Marne another great offensive was begun. The gains made in each of the four drives, comprising the 1918 German offensive, are shown on the map, the dates being March 21, April 9, May 27 and July 15. The allied counter-offensive began north of the Marne in a drive eastward on July 18.

ber of 1914. On both occasions the German commander made the inexcusable blunder of making inadequate provision for the protection of the right flank of his attacking forces. Four years ago it was Von Kluck's flank which was "in air"—that is, resting on no natural obstacles and with no troops on his right—which was attacked and turned by General Manoury's army. Yesterday it was the flank of Von Boehm's army, which, however, was linked up with the German armies on the right, that was shattered by the troops commanded by General Mangin of Verdun fame. To-day the supreme German commander is General Von Hindenburg; four years ago it was Von Moltke. It appears that 80,000 Americans are among the troops attacking the Germans. The allies have taken more than 17,000 Germans and 360 guns since their offensive began.

July 23—Foch evidently is determined to take over the initiative on the whole western front and end once and for all the enemy's campaign. We soon will know what the enemy has to say about that intention. Grand strategy never had more dazzling opportunities than are offered at this moment in France and Belgium. Foch has the advantage and it is for him to keep it and for the surprised and discomfited Ludendorff to snatch it back. To-day the indications are that Foch is striving for an opening which he can use to force the whole German line back to the front from which it started on March 21. The hope of the allies being able to conduct a genuine offensive campaign rests upon the fact that the enemy has suffered more than 1,000,000 casualties since March 21, and that the American troops expected by September, which would enable offensive operations to begin, already are available.

July 27—During the last five days the allies have advanced nearly a mile a day on a front of 20 miles on the southwest of the Marne salient. The enemy now is 50 miles from Paris on the northeast as against 39 ten days ago. The ebbing by 11 miles of the tide of German militarism makes Paris materially safer from a general bombardment.

July 31—The German commander-in-chief in Russian territory has been assassinated at Kiev. The killing of Von Eichhorn and Von Mirbach is credited to the

Russian Social Revolutionist party, to which Kerensky belongs.

Aug. 1—The allied counter-offensive north of the Marne may be considered at an end. During the last two weeks the troops from the United States undoubtedly have suffered losses more than equal to all those inflicted on them in the previous twelve months. The last day of the fourth year of the war finds the allies enjoying a great success on the western front. The allied counter-offensive which began sixteen days ago and which quickly gave the allies 30,000 prisoners, 500 guns and 500 square miles of territory, gave signs of petering out after ten days on the Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois line. Since Thursday of this week, however, the allies have advanced to a maximum depth of six miles on a 25-mile front and the enemy is committed to a withdrawal to the Vesle River line, representing a retreat from the point of his farthest advance last month of 22 miles.

Aug. 3—The fourth year of the war closes to-day after four months of the greatest strain for the allies that they have experienced since the first battle of the Marne in 1914.

Aug. 8—A great allied offensive, designed to force the Germans back to the Hindenburg line, from which they started on March 21st in a campaign which they fondly hoped would place all of France under the feet of Germany, opened early this morning. The length of the front affected is 30 miles long and extends on both sides of the Somme most of the way from Albert to Montdidier.

Aug. 9—The allies have won a tremendous victory south of the Somme, a victory so great that formidable counter-attacks on the part of the enemy are scarcely to be expected on the Haig-offensive front. The enemy has no choice but to pick up and run for dear life, abandoning the whole Montdidier salient. The Canadians and Australians have driven southeastward to the railway junction at Chaulnes and on the right the Canadians and French are advancing towards the main line of retreat of the enemy in the apex of the salient. The captures so far estimated as a result of yesterdays' attack exceed 150 sq. miles of territory, 14,000 prisoners and vast quantities of artillery. The totals since July 18 probably

have been swelled to 750 square miles, 55,000 prisoners, and 1,200 guns.

Aug. 10—The Germans have begun a retirement on the 20 miles of front extending westward from the Oise to Montdidier which had not been directly attacked. Thereby the front of the allied advance has been extended to 45 miles. The whole Montdidier salient is collapsing.

Aug. 12—Four weeks ago to-day the Germans began a drive north of the Marne River, which they hoped would lead to the capture of Paris and complete victory in western Europe. To-day they are retreating on the greater part of a 100-mile front, after having suffered more than 325,000 casualties, and the loss of nearly 80,000 men taken prisoners, 1,400 guns, and 850 square miles of French territory. Since Thursday the allies have redeemed more than 250 sq. miles of the soil of France. Their maximum advance on a front 45 miles long is 15 miles. Some commentators remind us of the German come-back after halting Byng's tank offensive last fall, and warn us not to be too confident. There is but little ground for comparison between the present situation and the sudden reversal at Cambrai.

Aug. 19—The allies have linked up their two offensive fronts, south of the Somme and north of the Marne, by attacking on the 10 miles of front lying between them, that is, on the front east of Ribecourt and west of Soissons. The attack was made at six o'clock last night, when it must have been quite unexpected, the usual time for attacks being at dawn.

Aug. 21—The news from the western front to-day is splendid. An attack between Arras and Serre developed this morning. A French attack south of the Oise already has resulted in considerable success, more than 10,000 prisoners having been taken and an advance to a maximum depth of 5 miles on a 17-mile front having been registered. The British attack this morning was another tank offensive under the command of General Byng, the originator of such surprise attacks and formerly leader of the Canadians. The enemy was fearful of an attack in this region and for several weeks he has been slowly withdrawing, hoping thus to evade the blow. The British were too fast for him and to-day smashed forward on a front of 12 miles. They quickly advanced 3½ miles to

Achiet-le-Grand, which is half the distance to Bapaume. The position of the German army in France and Belgium has become quite serious, even without looking to next year's campaign.

Aug. 22—German resistance between Lassigny and the Ailette River collapsed yesterday, and the French advanced on a 30-mile front to an average depth of 2 miles. The seriousness of the enemy's position to-day lies in the fact that his reserves are nearly exhausted and he must depend on weedy youths of the 1920 class, whose training is incomplete and whose morale is questionable, to stall off the attacks the allies will make during the next three months. His troops have been fighting almost continuously for five months and badly need a rest. His army in the spring consisted of 2,800,000 men, with 600,000 additional men who could be drafted as reinforcements. Of this total of 3,400,000 men, 1,200,000 have appeared on the casualty lists. The allied casualties have been much lighter. The writer estimates them at not less than 810,000. This gives the allies an advantage of nearly 400,000 men. Since the spring campaign began, however, the allies have had arrive behind their lines at least 600,000 more men than have reinforced the enemy, so that their advantage to-day as compared with the relative strength in March is not less than one million men ,or 35 per cent. All their new man-power is not immediately available or of first-class efficiency, but enough good material is to be had to give Foch the whip-hand. The superiority of the allies promises to be more pronounced, soon, than was the enemy's superiority early in the year. During the last 35 days the allies have gained as much ground, roughly, as the enemy gained in the preceding 97 days, which takes us back to the beginning of the second of the enemy's five attacks this season. Advancing British troops are within two miles of Bapaume and the town is being outflanked on the north. This week the allies have taken more than 30,000 prisoners. The haul since July 18 probably reaches 110,000 men, and 1,700 guns. Colonel Repington, who last spring thought the allies should give up Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne and retire to the line of the lower Somme, still thinks the Germans may resume their offensive campaign in France, though he admits the enemy is on the downgrade. He advises

Foch not to try for a knockout this year, saying, "Let us have patience; let us commit no imprudence; let us work for the maximum effect in 1919; then victory will be assured." The wisdom of this advice is questionable. The enemy is near the limit of his strength, he is groggy, his partners in crime are panicky, the allies are full of fighting vigor and enthusiasm, and tremendous advantages may be secured if the allies keep after him hard, allow him no rest and do not permit him to get settled in any particular line.

Aug. 27—In an article published on Saturday, Frank Simonds, the American war critic, made a number of statements that may be deserving of comment. They were to the effect: 1. That the enemy by retiring to the Hindenburg line between Arras and Soissons will bring "grave consequences" upon the allies, making it impossible for them to attack with very great success before next spring. 2. That the enemy will be able to repeat his strategic retreats next year, presumably with similar "grave consequences for the allies." 3. That the threat to Germany's home territory this year in possible thrusts by the American army "will hardly be grave." 4. That we are not sensibly nearer to a return to the old style of warfare (open warfare or a war of movement) than we were before. 5. That we can expect no sudden decision in the war, but will have to batter the enemy out of innumerable lines and switch lines this side of the Rhine and also beyond. 6. That "our enemy has too many reserves and too many prepared positions behind his present front to be in danger of disaster this year and probably next." Mr. Simonds says "there is to be no sudden sweep to the Rhine; we have got to batter the Germans out of one position after another—out of the Hindenburg line, the line of the Scheldt and the Meuse, the line of the Ardennes, the Moselle and the Vosges—before we approach the line of the Rhine, which is the strongest of all, and behind that we may expect other lines, while between each series of positions there will be intermediate defensive positions." This is all very terrible. But perhaps when we get to these appalling obstacles we will find some of them are only bogeys, like the "impregnable" defences on the Bapaume Ridge proved to be. The writer is prepared to risk his reputation on the ob-

servation that there will be no formidable barriers between the allies and Berlin if the Germans fight on until the allies reach the middle Rhine. The conclusion reached by Mr. Simonds that the enemy is too strong to be in danger of disaster this year or even probably next year, is not warranted. The enemy is "in danger," genuine and grave danger, this year. Matters are serious for him now and, unless the weather settles in unfavorably, promise to become more so before the first of December.

Aug. 28—The Germans were afraid to wait for the allies to attack on the front opposite the Peronne-Ham line and yesterday beat a hasty retreat. During the last 24 hours the French have advanced on a 20-mile front between Noyon and Chaulnes to a maximum distance of eight miles. The most important war news to-day is a new advance by the Canadians east of Arras. Following their advance of nearly three miles the day before yesterday, they have dashed forward another 2½ miles right across the once supposedly impregnable Hindenburg line, going that much farther eastward from Arras than the allies have been since October, 1914. "Foch's pets" certainly are justifying the high valuation put on them by the allied generalissimo. Under the blows of Foch the enemy becomes committed to a retreat along a front that continually widens and with each extension the pivotal point is shifted northward.

Aug. 30—The victorious advance of the allies continues. Yesterday the British advanced on a 30-mile front extending from a point west of Cambrai to a point five miles southwest of Peronne. They captured Bapaume and Combles, and crossed the Bapaume-Peronne road along its northern half. The Canadians made good progress between Croisilles and the Arras-Cambrai road, at some points pushing southeastward for nearly two miles. Very stiff fighting is going on along the Canadian front. Our boys attacked again to-day, and although, as in yesterday's advance, the enemy resisted stubbornly and the casualties were not as low as formerly, the Canadians were not to be denied. They now are within 8 miles of Douai. The safety of the German armies in France depends on the ability of the Germans to keep back the Canadians. Before they attacked to-day the Canadians

were more than 3 miles beyond the Hindenburg line as it stood on the Arras-Cambrai road last March.

Aug. 31—The British have retaken Mount Kemmel, the outstanding natural feature of the Lys salient. The position is not strong from a defensive standpoint, being a splendid observation post, but vulnerable to flanking attacks for the very reason that it stands out like a pyramid on the ridge of which it is a part.

Sept. 3—The Germans appear to be retreating along the whole British front of 70 miles between Ypres and a point south of Peronne. By smashing through three successive fortified systems east of Arras, the glorious Canadian army corps, aided by other splendid British troops, has forced a sudden evacuation of a long stretch of territory on the south and also hastened the German evacuation of the Lys salient.

Sept. 4—The British have pushed forward to within eight miles of Cambrai, and to within seven miles of Douai. These vital road and railway centres in the enemy's defensive system are within effective range of the British medium-calibred artillery. Should the British pass between them or occupy both places, it would be advisable for the Germans to evacuate all their holdings in northern France. It would not become immediately necessary for them to withdraw from the Belgian coast, but such a movement would be only a matter of time. A withdrawal on the whole front between Peronne and Rheims, a distance of 80 miles, already is overdue. The situation for the enemy is tremendously more serious than it was in November of last year when Byng suddenly smashed forward to within eight miles of Cambrai.

Sept. 5—Here is a comparison of the allied and German offensives thus far this year:—

	German Offensive. 119 days, March 21-July 18.	Allied Offensive. 49 days, July 18-Sept. 5
Ground take (sq. miles)	2,770	1,870
Ground retained (sq. miles) ...	900	1,870
Guns captured	2,200	2,200
Prisoners taken	200,000	150,000

	Germans	Allies
Casualties inflicted by attacking army	700,000	450,000
Casualties suffered by attacking army	1,000,000	330,000

In much less than half the time taken by the German offensive the allies have regained fully two-thirds of the ground the enemy had gained.

Sept. 6—The sham Russian Republic is waging war against the allies. The Bolshevik who last March signed peace with Germany on the pretence that they merely were seeking a breathing spell which would enable them to renew the struggle with Germany, to-day are acting under German direction and accepting German help in waging war against those nations which kept their honorable obligations to help Russia in the event of Germany joining Austria in fighting Russia.

Sept. 7—The Germans have gone back so far during the last two days that they now retain only 600 square miles of the 2,770 square miles they captured during their four months' advance.

Sept. 11—If the western front enjoys good weather for most of the next ten weeks, we may expect the allies to make a bid for a decisive victory this year.

Sept. 12—To-morrow is Friday, the thirteenth, and it should be an unlucky day for the Kaiser Wilhelm. At dawn to-day the First American Army, under the command of General Pershing, launched the first genuine American offensive on the continent of Europe. The attack is an effort to squeeze the Germans out of the St. Mihiel salient which roughly forms the shape of a foot. It has been there since September, 1914, when German militarism attempted to stride across the Meuse south of St. Mihiel and trample all of France under foot. The foot was arrested at this point when poised for the next step.

Sept. 13—The Germans in the St. Mihiel salient are in a hopeless position. We know enough to justify the assertion that the enemy will have to go back at least to a straight line forming the base of the salient. The Americans took nearly 10,000 prisoners in the first dash.

Sept. 16—"**Strong and courageous is the consciousness of our invincibility. WE LAUGH AT THE IDEA**

THAT WE SHOULD FIRST PENITENTLY ASK FOR MERCY before we are admitted to peace negotiations.''—From the speech of the German Vice-Chancellor Von Payer, September 12, 1918. The passion for peace on the part of the Austro-Hungarian people has forced the Government of that country to propose to all the belligerent nations that, without declaring an armistice, they send delegates to some neutral country for the purpose of determining whether a basis for peace cannot be agreed upon. Germany is in a funk about the trend of military operations. Some time ago she vowed she never would make another proposal for peace and it suits her purpose at this time to allow Austria-Hungary to take the lead in suggesting that the belligerents get together and see whether they cannot come to terms. If the allies agree to enter upon peace pour parlers they do so with their eyes open and knowing the terms Germany will propose, for these were set forth four days ago by Von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, in a very remarkable speech at Stuttgart, which was meant to be read with the Austrian-Hungarian peace proposal. The German terms are as follows: (1) The abandonment by Germany, as ''the innocent and attacked party'' in the war, of her claims to indemnity. (2) The dropping of any allied claims to indemnity, as ''there can be no question of our paying.'' (3) No interference by the allies with Finland, Poland and Lithuania, who have exercised their right to self-determination and ''these states, having come to an understanding with us, we can never permit anyone to meddle with us in this matter.'' (4) No interference by the allies with the peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Roumania, ''which we cannot submit to the entente for its approval or alteration.'' (5) All other occupied territory to be evacuated by both sides, Germany not necessarily being averse, as a matter of expediency, to the idea of an exchange for her colonies. It is not clear whether this means the return by Bulgaria of territory taken from Greece and Serbia. (6) Germany to give back and restore Belgium without conditions, though that country ''is not an innocent victim'' but a tool of Britain. Restoration may or may not imply reparation. (7) Germany to co-operate with a League of Peace, involving disarmament on land and sea, and

the recognition of the rights of small nations everywhere, "which will work for deliverance in countries under Great Britain's domination." (8) Franchise reform in Prussia, not as a condition of peace, but as a step necessary to the preservation of the monarchy.

It is unthinkable that the allies will jump at the proposal for a peace conference made by the Teutons as soon as the allies have established in the field their ability to gain a complete victory. The men who dictated the Teutonic peace note are outlaws who should be suppressed, no matter what the cost to this generation. "Germany free or Germany powerless" is the allies' watchword. To make peace now would leave Germany neither free nor powerless.

Sept. 17—A complete transformation of the military situation in the Balkan peninsula promises to take place as a result of the expected allied campaign in that arena beginning with exceptional brilliance. The Serbians have shattered the Bulgar front on the border heights.

Sept. 21—On Thursday the British won the greatest victory yet registered on the Palestine front. On other occasions there has been a chance of gaining a decisive victory, but it eluded our troops. To-day the prospect of annihilating the Turkish forces in that arena is very much brighter than on any previous occasion.

Sept. 24—A general retreat of the enemy forces in Serbia is in full progress. It extends east and west to a stretch of front more than 90 miles long, and the maximum advance of the allies during the past ten days is 50 miles. In Palestine the British victory is complete. Some 2,000 square miles of Palestine have been redeemed in five days, and the capture of 25,000 Turks and 260 guns is officially reported. Acre and Haifa have been wrested from the enemy. The cavalry has advanced fully 60 miles northward to Acre and eastward from Jericho for 20 miles.

Sept. 27—Foch's strategy for smashing the Germans back to the Belgian border and beyond is rapidly developing. Three allied drives are in progress to-day. They are all the complements of one another and part of a single plan. The attacks are as follows: (a) Drive by Americans north of Verdun down the west bank of the Meuse River, on a 20-mile front. (b) Drive by the

French between Auberive and the forest of Argonne, on a 20-mile front. (c) Drive by British on both sides of Cambrai. We have been arguing for some weeks that the German high command would be wise to withdraw from the whole Verdun-North Sea line to the Meuse-Ghent line. The likelihood is that the attacks the British, French and Americans are making to-day quickly will convince the enemy of the force of that reasoning. Bulgaria appears to have thrown up the sponge. She has asked for an armistice so that peace terms may be arranged, and Germany is protesting against what she considers a betrayal. It is doubtful that serious organized resistance by the Bulgarian army will be continued. The collapse of Bulgaria cannot fail to have important results in Constantinople.

Sept. 28—The German armies are striving desperately to prevent the allies from gaining a complete victory on the western front this year. The collapse of Bulgaria came almost as a bolt from the blue—for the enemy—and the breakdown of the great central powers possibly may come in a similar manner. The transformation of the war situation since July 18, warrants the assertion that the breakdown already has taken place, and the only question is whether winter, now so near, will arrive in time to prevent the allies from reaping the full fruits of victory until next summer.

Sept. 30—The great Franco-Belgian salient is about to collapse. The main point of interest to-day is not whether the Germans will evacuate it before winter sets in, but whether they will be able to get back with the bulk of their men and material to the Ghent-Meuse line. The decisive battle of the 1918 campaign is in full progress and going very unfavorably for them. It is quite within the possibility that the enemy may be overwhelmingly defeated and forced to ask, without reservation, for peace. That joyful development is unlikely to come without a political revolution, peaceful or otherwise, in Germany. During the last three days, on both sides of Ypres, the Belgians and British have advanced 10 miles on a 20-mile front, capturing Dixmude, Passchendaele Ridge, Langemarck, Poelcapelle, and Zonnebeke, taking more than 10,000 prisoners and 100 guns. On the Cambrai-St. Quentin line the allies have advanced to a maxi-

mum depth of 7 miles on a 35-mile front. They have entered the suburbs of Cambrai and crossed the St. Quentin or Scheldt Canal on two wide fronts south of Cambrai. In this sector the British have taken 22,000 prisoners and 300 guns, and broken the main defences of the Hindenburg line. In the Champagne the French have advanced nearly 7 miles on a 20-mile front, crossing an important lateral railway and taking well on to 15,000 prisoners. West of the Meuse the Americans have advanced 9 or 10 miles, taking more than 10,000 prisoners on a 20-mile front. Between the Aisne and the Ailette the French have advanced 4 miles on a 10-mile front. All the indications are that a general retreat by the enemy is about to take place. Bulgaria is obeying the will of the allies and may be reckoned henceforth as anti-German. The allies are to be allowed to occupy the country, separate Turkey from Germany, and join hands with Roumania, which possibly may come back into the war on the side of the allies. Within a few weeks we may expect the Italians to try an offensive on the Piave front.

Oct. 4—At every point along the front of nearly 250 miles between Verdun and the North Sea, except a 10-mile strip next the sea, the Germans are retreating. The decisive campaign of the year 1918 is approaching a tremendous issue. The remarkable stubbornness of the enemy at vital points does not hide the truth. He is terribly exhausted and scarcely able to plug up the holes the allies are pounding in his fortified front.

Oct. 7—Germany, rather than part company with Austria-Hungary and Turkey, as she was forced to part with Bulgaria, has requested that the fighting stop and the talking begin. And as a basis for talk she says the fourteen peace terms announced last January by President Wilson are acceptable. Germany's appeal for an armistice must be regarded as an epoch-making event in the world's history. Saturday, October 5, 1918, the date the German people were told the appeal was being made, will be a red letter day for all time, standing out more prominently than Tuesday, December 12th, 1916, when Germany after a bad year in the field, proposed that peace negotiations begin forthwith. That was Germany's first open peace proposal. A few months later the revolution in Russia gave Germany a new chance for

conquest, and she repented of her peace-seeking. Now the United States is in the war, Germany has had another bad campaign season, and once again she is eager to discuss peace. Conditions she would not look at last January now are acceptable to her as a basis for talk. The latest German bid for peace signifies (1) That Germany's insolent military autocracy recognizes that it is beaten in the field. (2) That Germany feels her powers of resistance are declining, while the striking force of the allies is increasing. (3) That Germany is conscious of her inability much longer to prevent allied armies from sweeping over the Fatherland. (4) That Germany fears she will be deserted by her two remaining partners unless she intimates (however insincerely) that she is ready to surrender her ill-gotten gains. (5) That the German war lords know the people have found them out, and are disposed to hold them accountable for the beginning and the prolongation of the war, and that the people, driven underground by repression, are going to the lengths of meeting in secret places to plot the overthrow of the reigning dynasty and present social order. The answer the allies make to the German proposal should not weaken unnecessarily the faith of the German people in the bona fides of the allies. Its tenor might be something like this: The allied nations represent civilization and are fighting for the suppression of the criminals who have made Germany an outlaw nation. The allies cannot suspend their victorious operations, which are calculated to bring liberty to all the oppressed peoples of Europe. The German people, if they desire a democratic peace, must lay down their arms and trust to the justice and mercy of the allied powers. We assure them that the allies are animated by no lust of power or conquest, but are pressing on with the single determination that full reparation shall be made for the wrongs done by the now-discredited German leaders, who have brought on Germany all her misfortunes.

Oct. 9—The blow struck by the allies yesterday between Cambrai and St. Quentin was a truly great effort. The allied troops, mainly British, advanced three miles on a 20-mile front, and during the night they extended their offensive front until it was 28 miles in length. Their maximum gain up to this morning was four miles. Cana-

dian troops, north of Cambrai took part in the extension of the battle, and smashed forward more than a mile to Ramillies, and crossed the canal in the rear of Cambrai. As a consequence the enemy surrendered the city. The allies are now fighting out in the open on a wide front. The reply made to Germany by President Wilson asking Germany to be more definite is splendid. It is calculated to widen the breach between the German people and the war lords, and to make the people insist that Germany hastily evacuate France and Belgium.

Oct. 10—In the last two days the allies in the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector have advanced eastward a distance of 12 miles on a front of 30 miles. The enemy is in full retreat from the most powerful fortified line in the very centre of the great Franco-Belgian salient which stretches from Verdun for 250 miles to the North Sea at Nieuport. Nearly 20,000 prisoners and 200 guns have been taken in the fighting around the salient during the last 48 hours.

Oct. 11—The German armies are retreating on a front of 175 miles between Lens and the River Meuse. They have begun their expected retirement from the Massif of St. Gobain, from Laon, the Chemin des Dames and the whole Oise-Aisne elbow. Farther east they have withdrawn from the Argonne forest and are moving out of the Champagne.

Oct. 19—By splendid attacks in Belgium this week the allies have taken Ostend, Bruges, Roulers and Menin. On the south, Lille, Laon, La Fere and Vouziers have been gathered in.

Oct. 21—The allies have freed 6,300 square miles of France from German domination. The enemy still holds 4,200 square miles of France. The allies now occupy nearly 1,200 square miles of Belgium. The enemy at present retains 10,000 square miles of Belgian soil.

Oct. 22—French troops have broken across the northwestern tip of Bulgarian territory formed by the bend in the Danube River at Vidin, and their artillery has smashed an Austrian monitor and forced it to beach itself on the north or Roumanian bank of the river. By reaching Vidin the allies have completed an advance of 210 miles through Serbia from south to north in the course of 34 days, or at an average rate of nearly seven

miles a day. In Turkey-in-Asia the British have advanced 200 miles during the last month and released 10,000 square miles of Palestine and Syria from Turkish domination. Homs and Tripoli, as well as Beyreut and Damascus, are in allied hands.

The German reply to President Wilson has been received. Germany swallows some more of her pride and admits that to placate the allies she has ordered that pains be taken to avoid torpedoing passenger vessels and unnecessarily devastating evacuated territories; also, that she is making constitutional changes so that the German people shall have full parliamentary government.

Oct. 24—General Haig is showing great determination in his advance on Landrecies and Le Quesnoy. In yesterday's attack on this front, which is due east of Cambrai, the British captured more than six thousand Germans and many guns. The allies' offensive has not been under way as long as that of the Germans in the spring and early summer, but the results are immeasurably greater. Here is a rough comparison of the results obtained:—

	German Offensive. 119 days, Mch. 21-July 18	Allied Offensive. 98 days, July 18-Oct. 24
Ground captured (sq. miles) . .	2,770	7,300
Guns captured	2,200	4,600
Prisoners taken	200,000	300,000
Casualties inflicted by attacking army	700,000	1,000,000
Casualties suffered by attacking army	1,000,000	700,000

According to this estimate, the total allied casualties since March 21 are 1,400,000, which is under, rather than over, the actual figures, and those of the enemy are about 2,000,000. At the request of Germany, President Wilson is asking the other allied nations on what conditions they would grant an armistice to Germany.

Oct. 25—To-day is the first anniversary of the Isonzo disaster. There is reason for hoping that this Fall the Italian armies, having fully recovered from last year's demoralizing experiences, will sweep the enemy back from Italian territory. The developments on the Piave

front this Fall promise to do much towards bringing about the collapse of Teutonic resistance.

Oct. 26—Baron Burian, the German puppet who has been acting as Austria's Foreign Minister, has been thrown out and Count Andrassy, a pronounced Liberal and a Hungarian, has been appointed in his place.

Oct. 28—The Italians and British forces on the middle Piave River have forced a passage of that stream on a front of at least 10 miles and reached points two and a half miles beyond the river, taking more than two thousand prisoners. The British have captured Aleppo, 375 miles north of Jerusalem.

Oct. 29—So far the Austrian forces on the Italian front have fought with remarkable stubbornness, considering the political conditions in their rear. The Czechs appear to be in absolute control of Prague and a large part of Bohemia. Hungary is in the throes of a successful revolt against Austrian and Germanic domination. Austria-Hungary officially has notified President Wilson that it consents to separate states being made for the benefit of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs. Should the allies extend their successes on the Piave, the white flag may go up on the field in token of Austria-Hungary's readiness to accept an armistice on terms dictated by General Foch. That is the only way the German armies in France and Belgium should be allowed to obtain an armistice. General Foch probably is preparing blows to be delivered during November that are calculated to make Germany ready to demobilize her army and agree to the allied armies marching to the west bank of the Rhine.

Oct. 31—The Austrians are retreating from Italian soil. They officially announce their intention to leave Italian territory because, they say, an armistice is pending. Nobody is deceived by that statement. They are evacuating the occupied areas in Italy because of military necessity. They have been severely defeated on the Piave River front, 33,000 of their troops and hundreds of guns have been captured and the allies are advancing on a 90-mile front. On the allied left British forces have entered the town of Asiago and with other allied troops are advancing up the river. On the demand of Hungary, Austria has concentrated her fleet at Fiume, which appears to be in the hands of allied sym-

pathizers, so that the Austrian warships may be handed over to the allies shortly. Allied armies on the west threaten to completely overthrow the main Austrian army, and on the southeast the allied Balkan army has reached the Hungarian and Roumanian borders along a front of 200 miles. An Austro-Hungarian armistice on the basis of unconditional surrender therefore looms up as an early possibility. To-day we learn that Turkey has deserted Germany and dropped out of the war. The allies are to be allowed to send warships up the Dardanelles and probably to occupy Constantinople. Everywhere the Turkish armies are to disarm. With large Greek and allied armies about to dash over the Bulgarian frontier into Turkey, the Porte had no option but to hoist the white flag.

Nov. 1—The Austro-Hungarian empire has gone to pieces. It now consists of new states, some of which have proclaimed themselves republics. A republic has been proclaimed at Budapest and an extreme element has taken control. Retribution of a deadly nature is coming to the warlords. Count Tisza, Hungary's best-known statesman, lies dead at the assassin's hand. Tisza was one of the men criminally responsible for the beginning of the war. He was a strong-willed, unscrupulous apostle of force. He even has been credited with causing the murder of the Austrian Archduke at Sarajevo, in order to secure a pretext for attacking Serbia.

Nov. 2—The military strength of the Teutonic combination is ebbing rapidly. A striking contrast is afforded between conditions in Europe last Fall and those of to-day. Bulgaria is out and Turkey is out, and Austria-Hungary has ceased to exist. At any moment the commanders of the armies that recently owed allegiance to Austria-Hungary may agree to an unconditional surrender. In any case their armies have been disastrously defeated, 700 guns and probably nearly 100,000 men captured. Germany's position could be but little more desperate.

Nov. 4—General Foch is trying to knock out the German armies before Berlin agrees to an armistice. Learned military men have been warning us to be cautious about accepting the view that the German army is beaten and near to collapse, but they are in danger of allowing their pedantry to make them ridiculous.

The allies have captured more than 6,300 German cannon since July 18, which means that the enemy has lost one-third of his artillery. The allies have taken nearly 370,000 German prisoners and inflicted on the enemy, since the spring, total casualties now semi-officially estimated at 2,500,000. The enemy armies are in a state of great exhaustion and depression due to overwork. In short, the military situation is such, notwithstanding all the warnings of certain critics, that with a fair degree of luck as to weather, a decisive, overwhelming victory is within reach during November. South of the Dutch frontier the allies since Saturday have advanced 11 miles on a 40-mile front, moving south-eastward towards Brussels. They have reached Ghent. To-day the British attacked on a wide front south of the Scheldt. One hundred miles away on the southeast, on the other wing, magnificent work is being done by the American army in conjunction with the French. Between the Meuse and the upper Aisne, at a point where the enemy should hold at all cost, the allies have advanced 14 miles on a 25-mile front. They now are only 15 miles from Sedan, where the French met disaster in the war of 1870 because they would not enter the neutral territory of Belgium. Moreover, the allies are only ten miles from the forts of Montmedy on the vital railway line that provides a large part of the German army with supplies and a means for retreat to their own country.

Nov. 5—The belief that with fair weather the allies have a good chance of knocking out the German armies during November is strengthened by the events of yesterday and to-day. Yesterday the allies, who had made spectacular gains on either flank of the main German armies, delivered a smashing blow against the German centre, advancing to a maximum distance of 5 miles on a front of 40 miles, and capturing 13,000 prisoners and 250 guns. The British advanced on a 28-mile front between Valenciennes and a point south of Landrecies, and the French on their right advanced on a 12-mile front. The advance is being resumed to-day, and combined with another advance of several miles by the Americans on the west bank of the Meuse, makes inevitable a general German retreat. The enemy has to go back without much loitering on a front of 175 miles, stretching from the Meuse at Stenay to the Dutch frontier. West of Rethel, the French are attacking on a 15-

mile front in the hope of throwing the impending retreat into disorder. Notwithstanding the fact that the German warlords are trying to create the belief in Germany that the seriousness of the military situation has been exaggerated, all the news from the front suggests that Germany must accept immediately the severe armistice terms offered by the allies at her request if her armies are not to be overwhelmed before Christmas. The conditions of the Austrian armistice make the enemy absolutely impotent and in some respects an ally of the civilized powers. The warships of the allies may use Austria's territorial waters, and the allied armies may occupy strategic points, use the railways and waterways and even the guns and war material of the Austrian armies, half of which must be surrendered. Even the local administrations in Austria-Hungary are to act under allied supervision. The armies are to be demobilized and paid off and the crews of the warships treated similarly. Fifteen Austrian submarines and all German submarines are to be surrendered to the allies and the other Austrian submarines disarmed and placed under the guard of the allies, along with all naval aircraft. Allied prisoners are to be surrendered, but the allies are to retain Austrian prisoners. The blockade is to be maintained by the allies and all Austrian ships on the high seas are to remain liable to seizure. Any Germans remaining in Austria-Hungary after fifteen days are to be interned.

Nov. 6—Will General Von Hindenburg hoist the white flag on the field and ask Foch for the terms of an armistice, as required by the allies, in time to avoid the destruction of the German armies in battle? That is the question of the hour. The German armies, already split in two by the Ardennes, are fighting desperately for life. Since yesterday the allies have advanced on a continuous front of 75 miles between Valenciennes and Rethel, to a depth of 7 miles. On the 10 miles of front east of Rethel, the Germans stood their ground. East of that as far as the Meuse, on a 25-mile front, the Franco-American forces advanced 3 miles.

The extent of the aid given to Germany by Austria-Hungary is generally underrated. Austria-Hungary brought Bulgaria into the war, enabled Turkey to keep the field for years, and brought about the occupation of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. She made it pos-

sible for the Teutons to conduct an effective submarine campaign in the Mediterranean and to prevent the opening of the Dardanelles for aid which would have kept Russia in the war as an ally. Her armies probably inflicted 6,500,000 casualties on the allies.

Nov. 8—On a small sector of the western front through which German armistice delegates were passing firing ceased yesterday for a brief period. The Germans passed through the lines before ten o'clock last night. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before they reached the village where General Foch is located. The widespread revolt in northern Germany is bound to hasten the Government into a willingness to accept such terms as the allies may dictate. Nearly all the ports of Germany are in the hands of revolutionists. Far from suppressing the rebels, the new Government is placating them by conceding all their demands for reforms. The secretary of state complied with the demands of the revolutionists at Kiel, including one that the grand fleet, with the red flag at the masthead, should be allowed to leave port without being molested by the forts, and piloted by officers obeying the Sailors' and Workmen's Council. Wilhelmshaven, the greatest German naval base, and Cuxhaven appear to be in the hands of the revolutionists, as are Hamburg and Altona. The great port of Bremen also is defying the Government, along with the cities of Schwerin, Lubeck, and Flensburg. Schleswig-Holstein is almost entirely with the revolt and the movement extends with intervals from west to east right across Germany, from Bremen to Tilsit, a distance of more than 500 miles. The officers at Wilhelmshaven offered to join the revolt if the men would resist an attack by the British fleet. Bavaria is threatening to withdraw her army from the western front to defend herself against an attack from the south.

Nov. 9—The German armistice delegates are now resting at Rethondes, a village on the Aisne River, five miles east of Compeigne, while the Kaiser Wilhelm at military headquarters at Spa and the parliamentary leaders at Berlin are examining the terms dictated by the allies. The Government that appointed the German armistice delegates appears to be in a state of suspended animation. Its head, Prince Maximilian, tendered his resignation because the majority which keeps him in office insisted upon the abdication of the Kaiser and

Crown Prince, and the latter had not obliterated themselves by the time set, which was yesterday. The despatches say that the Emperor "refused to abdicate voluntarily on the ground that he could not at the moment of peace, undertake the terrible responsibility of handing over Germany to the entente and delivering up the country to anarchy." On the western battle-front, the British have captured Maubeuge and made progress along the canal leading to Mons, where they were entrenched on August 23rd, 1914, when they found they were outflanked on the north-west and opposed by overwhelming numbers on the north-east.

Nov. 11—Six million men in the allied field armies and navies and four million men in the German field armies and navies have been freed from peril to life and limb by the armistice that went into effect on land and sea and in the air at 6 o'clock this morning, Toronto time. The total of ten millions who have escaped death in the war is raised to at least 22 millions by including all the men in the belligerent armies and navies who are with the colors in various capacities. This figure can be raised still higher to 26 millions by including the four million Turks, Bulgars, and Austro-Hungarians who were eliminated from the war during the last month. The total casualties in the war, including several million unwounded prisoners, exceed thirty millions. The total number of men under arms throughout the struggle was not less than sixty millions. While the slaughter has ceased, after being in progress 1,567 days, the war technically is not at an end. The blockade of the central powers and their side partners is to be maintained, and enemy ships will be kept off the high seas. It still will remain an offense for allied civilians to have business dealings with the enemy. When hostilities ceased to-day the Canadian troops were in possession of Mons, where the British retreat began more than four years previously. They captured the place by a sharp advance early this morning. The French then were near Chimay and Italian forces had taken Rocroi. Since Saturday the allies had advanced a maximum distance of 15 miles on a front of 100 miles. When the fighting stopped the Germans had been pushed out of France along a front of 120 miles stretching south-eastward from the North Sea. Farther south, the enemy still was

west of the French border along a stretch of 160 miles, the area he occupied being of varying width, but embracing more than 1,500 square miles. He also held more than 9,000 square miles of Belgium, all of which he must promptly evacuate. As a result of the blows dealt the enemy during the advance, Germany to-day, with Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria, is prostrate at the feet of the allies.

THE VICTORIOUS ALLIED RETURN TO MONS.

The great allied counter-offensive under Foch began on July 18, 1918, and carried the allies back to Mons, where the fighting by the British began on August 23rd, 1914. The arrows and the dates indicate the places where the several great drives featuring the allied campaign were made and the time thereof, the dates being July 18, August 8, August 18, August 21, August 28, September 12, September 27, and September 29. These all were made against rigid, fortified lines.

Nov. 12—The armistice terms imposed on defeated Germany by the allied nations are drastic, but not more than is necessary to ensure the submission of the enemy to the will of the allies. We could not make them any easier if we are to guard against the possibility of Ger-

many changing her mind and trying to renew the struggle. The opinion of the New York Sun that the armistice terms "would make Bismarck marvel at his own moderation when Prussia's iron heel was upon prostrate France," is absurd. The armistice simply makes Germany hand over guarantees for her good behaviour, most of which will be restored to her. She is not made to surrender any of her soldiers or sailors, and there is no provision for the demobilization of her armies. Her troops merely are to be withdrawn to a line 20 to 25 miles east of the River Rhine.

THE ALLIES' OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND.

The armistice terms provided that the German armies should withdraw to the heavy ticked line shown on the map. The allies were to take up the west bank of the Rhine and to occupy three huge bridgeheads on the east bank, as indicated. The line reached by the allies when the Germans gave up rather than be annihilated is shown, dated November 11. The position reached without new fighting on November 25, also is indicated.

The military and naval terms of the armistice do make it impossible for Germany to effectively resist spoliation if the allies are intent upon spoliation. The surrender of 5,000 guns, to be added to 7,000 taken by the allies during the last four months, accounts for two-thirds of the German artillery. The surrender of 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 mine-throwers, and 2,000 airplanes, with those recently captured or destroyed by the allies, probably accounts for one-half of the enemy's equipment in those particulars. The allied armies are to advance to the west bank of the Rhine, or at some points to a distance of 110 miles into Germany. This involves the occupation of 15,000 square miles of Germany, including the iron mines and factories which turn out nine-tenths of the enemy's munitions of war. A neutral strip extending from the Dutch to the Swiss border is to be created on the east bank of the Rhine and treated as a No-Man's Land, with the one exception that the allies are to be permitted to hold three great bridge-heads at Cologne, Coblenz, and Mainz, each having a radius of 30 miles. As other strategic points not designated are to be occupied by the allies, it is doubtful that the so-called neutral strip is to serve any other purpose than sugaring a bitter pill. The strip is 300 miles long and one-half of it, from the north southward to Gernsheim, is to be 30 miles wide; the other half is to be 20 miles wide. The territory in France, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine must be evacuated by Tuesday, Nov. 26th. The terms treat Alsace-Lorraine as French territory, so that while Germany is being called upon to pay for the upkeep of the army of occupation on soil rightly German, she is freed from the burden of maintaining allied troops in the stolen provinces. The area in Germany proper which the enemy is to evacuate must be given up by Friday, December 6th.

The naval terms are particularly severe. All of Germany's large submarine cruisers and mine-laying submarines and sufficient smaller submarines to bring the total up to 160, are to be surrendered. These, as also the 5,000 field and heavy guns, are to become allied property. All other enemy submarines are to be disarmed and placed under allied guard in German naval bases. Of the German grand fleet, 10 dreadnought battleships, or one-half the enemy's fighting strength, and 6 dread-

nought cruisers, representing, as far as we know, all his strength in that class of warship, are to be disarmed and interned either in neutral or allied ports. They are not, for the present, to cease to be German property. So also with eight light cruisers and 50 destroyers. The Germans may keep caretakers on board. The remainder of the German fleet is to be disarmed and the crews paid off. The ships are to be concentrated in German naval bases and placed under the supervision of the allies, who are to be allowed to use German territorial waters, and remove all mine obstructions, etc. Naval aircraft are to be immobilized at points named by the allies.

Nov. 13—Amendments to the armistice terms provide that the number of machine guns to be surrendered shall be 25,000, a reduction of 5,000, and the number of airplanes 1,700, instead of 2,000. The motor lorries are reduced from 10,000 to 5,000. The principal reason for these changes appears to be that the Germans proved that they were not nearly as well equipped as the allies, playing safe, had assumed when making their calculations. The Germans are to turn over 150,000 railway cars, or three times the number originally mentioned. With these in allied hands the allies, who will continue their naval blockade, easily and quickly could starve the German people into submission were they to try to wriggle out of the armistice terms or the final peace settlement. The entire submarine fleet must be given up in fourteen days, or by November 25th. As to surface warships, those to be interned away from Germany by the allies must be ready to leave by November 18th. Because Germany is left so helpless, the allies agree to do what they can to prevent the population from lacking food. Another day has been given for evacuating the country west of the Rhine.

Nov. 14—The Canadian troops who reached Mons in Belgium early Monday morning are likely to move down the Sambre and Meuse valleys through Charleroi and Namur, and to spend Christmas on the banks of the Rhine. The distance the Canadians will have to go from Mons is 140 miles. As to the Canadian prisoners of war, they are mixed up with 200,000 British prisoners, scattered in prison camps throughout Germany, and it will

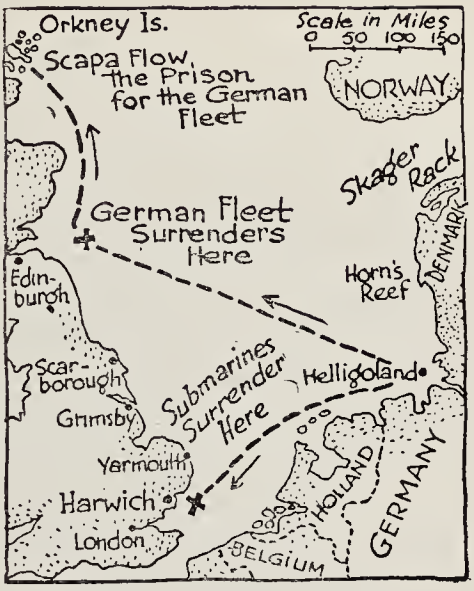
take some time to find the trains and the ships to remove all these to England. The best we can hope for, therefore, is that the 3,000 Canadian prisoners of war will be permitted to spend Christmas in dear old Blighty.

Nov. 15—Some people imagine that the 1918 operations have taken the course intended throughout by the allied commanders—that General Foch lured the enemy on until he had him at a disadvantage and then turned the tables. This is far from being true. For four months the allies suffered genuine reverses. The experiences of Foch and the allied Governments during the period from March 21 to July 18 were most tragic. Five months ago they even were contemplating the surrender of Paris and the Channel ports. In June, the allied cause was on the verge of complete defeat or of a disaster so great as to involve the necessity of fighting on for several more years. When Foch struck back on July 18 he probably had but a vague hope that he would force the enemy to begin a retreat which would continue until the end of the war. We are indebted for much of our success this year to several outstanding military blunders made by the enemy. These, three in number, are as follows: (1) Making his great spring offensive against the British instead of against the French army. (2) Abandoning the attack against the British in order to attack the French. (3) Concentrating in the acute Marne salient the vast numbers of men and huge quantities of material required for a modern offensive.

Nov. 16—That Germany will carry out the terms of the armistice and at a later date agree to the conditions of peace dictated by the allies is reasonably certain.

Nov. 18—To-day fifteen German Dreadnoughts are to be surrendersd for internment until the enemy has complied with the allies' peace terms. Beyond that period we cannot see. Along with these vessels are to be given up eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers. Of the fifteen Dreadnoughts, ten are battleships and five are battle cruisers. Germany has only five battle cruisers that can be surrendered. These include the Von der Tann and the Hindenburg, both of which unofficially were reported sunk during the war. They also include the Derflinger

and the Seydlitz, which were severely pummelled in North Sea engagements. The surface warships to be given up to-day have a maximum value of $250,000,000. As a result of a conference between a German admiral and Admiral Beatty on the British battleship, Queen Elizabeth, in the Firth of Forth late Saturday morning, the 73 surface German warships are to be turned over to the British fleet for internment in the Orkney Islands off the north of Scotland. All the German submarines, 160 more or less, have to be surrendered at Harwich by Monday of next week. It always has seemed incredible that Germany would submit to the terms of armistice or peace the allies would impose without the most desperate use of her grand fleet. Up till the very last, the British admiral was convinced that the German fleet would come out and fight. Now, from both German and British sources, it is reported that late last month the German fleet was ordered to fight. This order precipitated the revolution. In other days when the writer poked fun at the German fleet, with decks cleared for action and smoke pouring out of funnels, straining at its moorings on the duckponds behind the German coast fortresses, while the allied navies maintained strangulating pressure on the fatherland, the wildest flights of his imagination did not picture that mournful and shameful procession of German floating fortresses across the North Sea that is under way at this moment. The old



GERMANY'S SHAME.

The two crosses show where Germany surrendered her best Dreadnoughts and all her submarines, giving up entirely her title to the latter. When "Der Tag" arrived the Germans made abject submission.

Romans used to chain captive kings to their chariot wheels as they returned home in triumph, but that was a small degradation compared with the passing, under its own steam, of the best part of the second most powerful fleet in the world as captives into the naval strongholds of the enemy. Thus is Germany's flag trailed in the dust. Thus is the world made to realize the result of the gamble for "World Power or Downfall." The Downfall is most impressively illustrated by the submission made to Britannia to-day by the proud navy that was created for the destruction of the British Empire.

The Belgians have entered Antwerp and Brussels and the French have entered Mulhausen, Colmar, and Chateau Salins. Not a single uncaptured German soldier remains on French territory.

Nov. 20—The process of trussing up the Germans and their accomplices proceeds. The enemy is submitting in the meekest possible way and even assisting in the operations that render him impotent. On the face of things the arrogant, supercilious German has become a spiritless creature who desires nothing more than the privilege of living. The abasement of him who felt he was conferring a favor by forcibly imposing his Kultur on all mankind is almost contemptibly pitiable. Some may suspect that his abasement is a pose, but if it were our misfortune to be citizens of Germany we would feel more keenly, possibly, than he does, the sense of infamy and degradation that at present overpowers the middle-class German. Honor lost, colonies gone, the richest industrial sections of the fatherland being occupied by enemy armies, essential weapons of the army surrendered to the enemy, one half of the fighting strength of the navy steaming across the North Sea to become captive in enemy ports without having struck one effective blow for the country, and the prospect that the signing of peace will leave Germany with a debt mountains high, the nation compelled to pay tribute to other powers for many years and branded in the sight of all humanity with the brand of Cain—those are the things that make the German of to-day hang his head. Like the giant nation of the Scriptures, Germany truly had feet of clay.

Nov. 21—As in the Napoleonic wars a hundred years ago, Britain was the mainstay of the forces of liberty in

The Great War. During the struggle her military power caught up with and passed well beyond that of France. Without the aid of her armies, or the work of protection and supply so gallantly performed by her mighty navy, or the self-sacrificing performances of her merchant marine, or her loans of billions of dollars to weaker allies, the cause of humanity would have been defeated. During the war the United Kingdom provided no less than eight million men, and her Dominions overseas and India raised another two millions. That part of the Empire across the waters alone put more men into action than the total representing the United States in the firing line. The fact that the British Empire bore the brunt of the burden during the last twelve months and played the leading part throughout the war does not lower our appreciation of the magnificent aid given in the final stages by the great North American republic.

Nov. 23—The German grand fleet, when war began the second most powerful in the world, has been reduced to but a shadow of its former self. Of 48 ships capable of taking the battle line but 13 are left, 20 pre-Dreadnought battleships having been scrapped after the battle of Jutland.

Nov. 26—The German losses in dead, wounded and prisoners must be between nine and ten millions or more. The figures we are about to quote as our own rough estimates of the casualties by nations include prisoners which on the allied side reach 2,800,000 and on the enemy side total 2,500,000. A large proportion of the enemy prisoners have been released by Russia. The total casualties in the war, including the 5,300,000 prisoners, we put at more than 34 millions, made up as follows:—

	Allied Combination Casualties.		Germanic Combination Casualties.
Britain	3,050,000	Germany	9,700,000
France	4,800,000	Austria-Hungary	5,400,000
Italy	1,050,000	Turkey	1,300,000
Russia	8,000,000	Bulgaria	500,000
United States	235,000		
Serbia	400,000		
Belgium	300,000		
Roumania	300,000		
Portugal	75,000		
Total for Allies	18,210,000	Total for enemy	16,900,000

Official figures from Ottawa and Washington that are nearly complete show that the American losses in the war exceed those of Canada. The complete totals promise to be about 235,000 for the United States as against 215,000 for Canada, the Canadian dead totalling 55,000. In the last seven months the huge armies the United States placed in the field suffered 220,000 casualties. While the United States casualties exceeded those of Canada, our chivalrous American brothers-in-arms will not forget that our population is but one-twelfth of that of the mighty American Republic.

Nov. 27—The debt that the Empire and indeed all of civilization owes to the British navy and the British mercantile marine is emphasized by the publication of the official casualty totals. And this is the story the figures tell:—

Lives lost in the Royal Navy	33,361
Lives lost in the mercantile marine ...	14,661
Cost in life of keeping the seas	48,022

There are secret documents in the capitals of the German states which will establish beyond contradiction the guilt of Germany and Austria-Hungary in wantonly attacking peaceable neighbors. A few of these already have been published. The Austrian Crown Prince was murdered on June 28. On July 18, the Bavarian Minister at Berlin, knowing that a pretext for war was wanted, reported to Munich that the ultimatum to Serbia had been delayed so that the President and Premier of France would be on the way to Russia and it would be difficult for the entente allies to take suitable action together. The Bavarian Minister was aware that demands were being made on Serbia that would make it necessary for her to resist, for he said, "Serbia obviously cannot accept such conditions as will be laid down and there will be war." Ten days later Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. That was on July 28. On July 31, the Bavarian Minister reported to Munich that Britain's efforts to prevent a general conflagration "certainly will not succeed in arresting the course of events." The next day Germany declared war on Russia. One document refers to the German plan to crush France within four weeks by making a surprise attack through Belgium and states that the

German general staff held that it would be better to incur British intervention than to abandon the advantages that a dash across neutral Belgium would give Germany. As we know, it was that delusion that caused Germany to lose the war.

Nov. 28—We know now that the British lost nearly a million lives in the war and the French at least one and a half millions, a total for the British and French of two and a half millions. Every detail regarding our own losses makes more ridiculous the German pretensions that they had only 1,700,000 dead in the war out of about six million casualties. The figures certainly are not less than three million dead out of nine million casualties. The German losses in dead and disabled probably reach five millions, those of Britain 1,600,000, and France 2,500,000.

The extent of the losses in the various arenas and the ratio of wounded to dead provide an interesting study. Roughly they work out this way:—

Arena.	Total Casualties.	Number of Dead.	Percentage of dead in total losses.
France and Belgium	2,070,000	560,000	20
Dardanelles	119,000	33,000	28
Mesopotamia	97,000	31,000	30
Egypt and Palestine	58,000	16,000	27
Macedonia	27,000	7,600	28
East Africa	17,000	9,100	51
Italy	6,700	1,020	15

The ratio of Canadian dead to total casualties is a little more than 25 per cent. and that of the dead for all the empire is about 30 per cent. The percentage of 20 per cent. given for France and Belgium is absurdly low, being 5 per cent. under that for the Canadians, although it should be at least 5 per cent. higher. The reason is that the War Office has not included in the totals the multitudes of men who died from wounds or the missing who have been given up as dead.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
OF
CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Ottawa, Nov. 21.—The following statement, showing what has been accomplished, from a military point of view, by the Dominion since the beginning of the war, was issued to-day by the Militia Department.

When Canada entered the war on the 4th of August, 1914, she had a permanent force of only 3,000 men and an active militia of 60,000. When hostilities ceased on the 11th of November, 1918, Canada had sent overseas 418,980 soldiers.

At first Canada supplied a division. This was increased until, by 1916, she had in France an army corps of four divisions ,a cavalry brigade and numerous other services, such as line of communication troops, railway troops and forestry corps. On September 30th, 1918, the Canadian troops in France numbered 156,250. The cavalary brigade included a strong draft furnished by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Canadians engaged in the United Kingdom and France in constructing and operating railway lines, and in cutting down forests and milling the timber, number about 50,000.

Of the Royal Air Force, some 14,000 or 15,000 were raised and trained in Canada; in addition many joined the R.A.F., after going overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

On October 31, 1918, the casualties numbered over 211,000. There have been over fifty thousand deaths, 152,000 have been wounded, and when hostilities ceased the prisoners of war numbered 2,800.

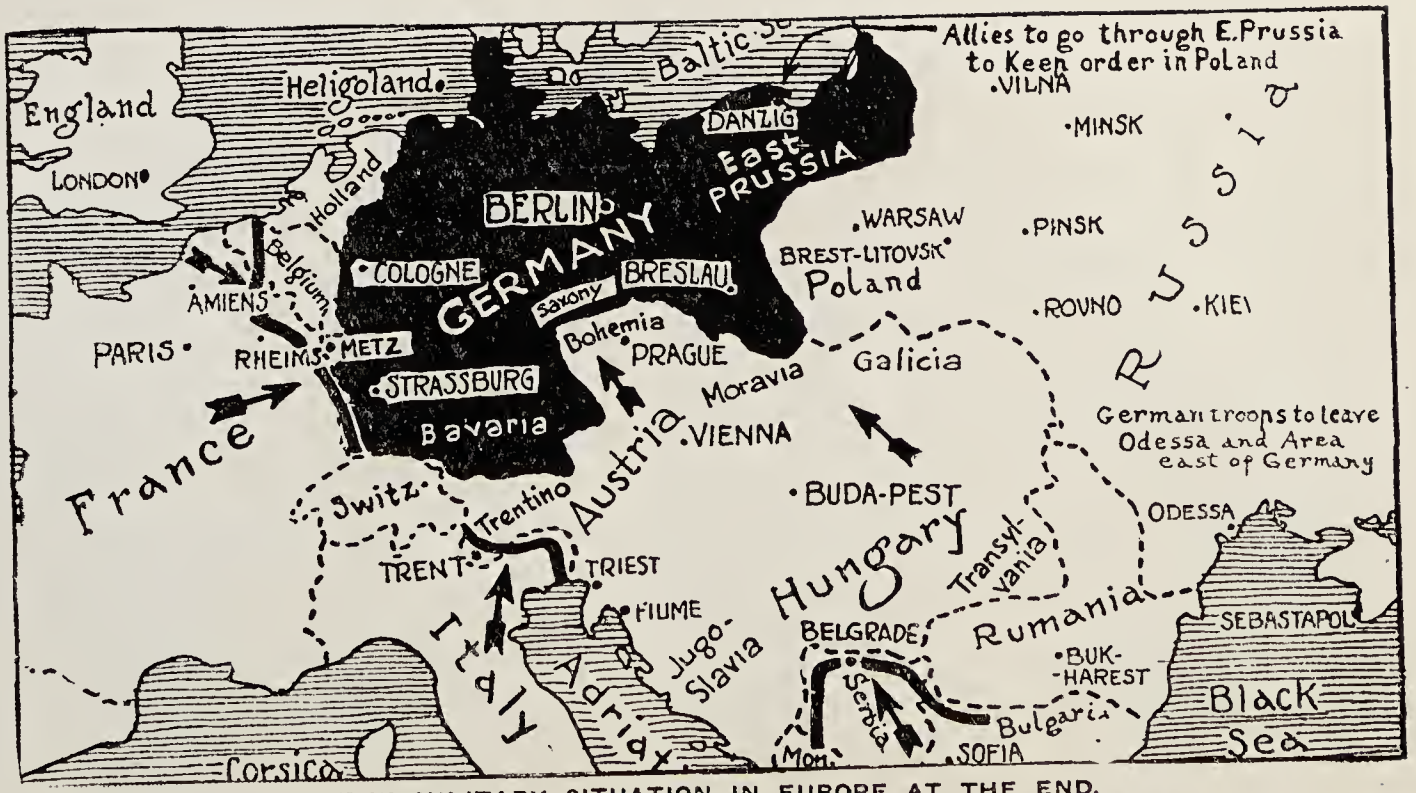
The roll of Canada is:

1915—Second battle of Ypres (April and May.)

1916—St. Eloi (3rd to 19th April); Sanctuary Wood (2nd and 3rd June); Hooge (5th, 6th, 13th and 14th June); Battle of Somme (September, October and November).

1917—Battle of Vimy Ridge (9th to 13th April); battle of Arleux and Fresnoy (28th and 29th April and 3rd May); battle of Lens (June); battle of Hill 70 (15th August); battle of Passchendaele (25th October, 10th Nov.).

1918—Second battle of Somme (March and April); battle of Amiens (12th August); capture of Monchy le Preux (26th-28th August); breaking of Queant-Drocourt line (3rd and 4th September); crossing of Canal du Nord and Bourlon Wood (27-29th September); encirclement and capture of Cambrai (1st-9th October); capture of Douai (19th October); capture of Denain (20th October); encirclement and capture of Valenciennes (25th October-2nd November); advance and capture of Mons (7th-11th November).



THE MILITARY SITUATION IN EUROPE AT THE END.

The heavy black lines, showing the position of advancing allied armies, indicate how the allies were menacing Germany from west, south and southeast when she submitted. The wording on the right suggests some of the armistice terms.

THE RESULT OF THE WAR

The Great War utterly destroyed the philosophy that war is a biological necessity and profitable to those that seek power by the sword. It broke the spell of the hateful teaching accepted by Germany that mercy, chivalry, kindness and honor are weaknesses the strong must repress. The immediate result of The Great War was the overthrow of Germany's Military Autocracy, a conscienceless, ruthless and lustful power that sought to enslave humanity. That glorious victory for the forces of Civilization leads on to the great ultimate, which is brotherhood between and among all the peoples of the earth. The war taught the multitudes that supreme power rested with them and that they, and not the despots whom they had allowed to usurp authority, must assume responsibility for international intrigues, competitive armaments, wasteful military training, oppressive industrial conditions and heartless indifference towards the needs of widows and children, old people and unfortunates. The war, having overthrown the bandit nations that made it necessary for civilization to arm to the teeth, gave the victorious free peoples of the earth the opportunity they desired to rid the world once and forever of the stupid, barbarous custom of settling international disputes by bloodshed. Thus was made possible permanent peace and goodwill.

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